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PROMOTERS OF LINCOLN FILMS INDICTED

$54,000 Stock Juggling and Embezzlement of Funds Is Charged

ANTIOCH PEOPLE STUNG

The following article will no doubt be of interest to several of the residents of this village on account of the promoters of this company having gone out of Antioch with close to $2,000 of Antioch's money last summer.

As will be remembered two smooth-talking salesmen accompanied by two ladies, all representing "The Lincoln Picture Classic Inc.," came into Antioch in a nice large touring car one day last summer and put up at the Simons house. Their clever way of presenting statements enabled them to sell in the neighborhood of $2,000 worth of stock in this community (or at least so their contract book displayed at this office showed.)

Then troubles arose, Dr. Warriner inquired of the Chicago Tribune Information Bureau as to their standing and the Antioch News published the reply. Whereupon the chief salesman informed "The News" in forcible terms that it had knocked him out of about $2,000 worth of prospective sales and he wished a retraction of the article, and to prove his standing displayed letters of recommendation purporting to have come from Secretary of State Emmerson. He further stated that after the publication of the Tribune letter that he personally interviewed all of those to whom he had sold stock and that each one was willing to make affidavit of the fact that he or she was still satisfied with the purchase. In answer the publisher of the News said "bring those affidavits to me signed before a local justice and I will print them," but they never were brought in. The next mail took a letter from this office to the Secretary of State, who replied that the company had filed incorporation papers at Springfield but had never received letters of recommendation from his office as it was not his business to recommend anyone.

However the representatives did not remain in Antioch long after the publication of the Tribune letter and their subsequent interview with the publisher of the News the following morning. At noon on a Friday they left Antioch and landed at Richmond where a "tip" from Antioch had preceeded them. There they found no purchasers and also run into trouble for running their car without a license a fact which slipped observance here.

Taken from the Chicago Tribune:—

"Embezzlement and stock manipulation, through which they obtained $54,000, is charge in indictments returned by the grand jury against five members of the Lincoln Pictures Classic, Inc., Monday. Those indicted are Henry Belmar, president of the corporation; Frederick Bennion, scenario writer and stock salesman, and Herman Lies, Wm. P. Seymour and Frank Forester.

Lincoln Pictures Classic, Inc., is a motion picture concern supposedly organized to produce films dealing with the life of Abraham Lincoln. According to Assistant State's Attorney John Owen, who presented the case to the grand jury, the company was legitimately organized, but after $14,000 worth of stock had been sold at $10 a share things started to go wrong.

The indictments charge that Charles Franc and John Harlow, members of the original board of directors, were ousted at a meeting of "stockholders" several months ago at which only one share of stock was represented. This was a share alleged to have been purpnrchased by Forester on the morning of the meeting.

At this meeting, it is alleged, a new board of directors, which included Belmar as president, was elected. Forester was made vice president and Lies secretary and treasurer. A resolution authorizing the withdrawal of the company's funds from the Union Trust company was passed. Checks to show that some of the money was deposited to the accounts of Bennion and Belmar were introduced before the grand jury.

Following this meeting, it is charged, the defendants issued bogus stock affixed with a duplicate seal of the corporation and that $40,000 worth of this bogus stock was sold, what has become of the original money which is alleged to have been embezzled and of the proceeds of the bogus stock Franc and Harlow declared before the grand jury they did not know.

It is alleged also that the "new" board of directors, in order to prevent the ousted members of the original board from interfering with the withdrawal of the money from the bank and with the sale of stock, qbtain a temporary injunction in the courts. It is said the men under indictment now are out of the city.

The Lincoln company is a Delaware corporation, organized Jan. 15, of this year. It is said to be the company which some time ago took over the "Birth of a Race" film. Complaints lodged with the secretary of state in connection with the blue sky law some time ago were adjusted by the concern."

Instead of Taking Nurses to the Sick He 'Joy Rides'

Ralph Efinger, son of Andrew Efinger of Waukegan was Friday morning held to the grand jury in $2,000 bonds on a charge of malicious mischief and in the course of his hearing before Justice Farmer, it develops he went on some rampage last Saturday, when instead of driving a donated car for the Red Cross work, he beat it off to Kenosha, spent the day and night there joyriding and carousing.

Efinger formerly worked for a local furniture store and has been familiar with automobiles. Accordingly he requested F. A. Millen to allow him to drive a car which he donated to the Red Cross work. Millen consented, but instead of using the car for the Red Cross nurses, Efinger drove to Kenosha and spent Saturday there. He admitted at the hearing that he had a few drinks and when he started back home on the cement road south of Kenosha he lost control of the car and smashed into a tree, breaking the windshield and other parts of the car. He managed to get it back to Waukegan, however, and drove it into a garage at 4 o'clockin the morning where he tried to have it washed and put into a presentable condition.

His arrest followed and as none of his relatives appeared to show any concern in the outcome of the 19-year old young man's fate, he went to the county jail and is still there.

In the hearing State's Attorney Welch let out the fact that Efinger had passed bad checks in Kenosha sometime but that relatives came to his assistance and saved him from prosecution there. The state demanded that he be shown no further leniency until he had displayed a desire to be desent.

What made the case against him more reprehensible in this particular instance was that instead of utilizing the car to carry the Red Cross nurses around when their services were needed so much, he made it impossible for many of them to get to the patients by taking the car out of town.

Clocks Goes Back on October 27th Sure

No further effort will be made by congress to continue the existing day light saving law, and the hands of the clock will be turned back an hour on Oct. 27, as originally planned. This decision was reached at a conference between congressional leaders and Chairman Baruch of the war industries board, who had recommended that the law remain in force for the period of the war.

Gra n Show at Libertyville 2 or 3 Week in Dec.

At the Lake County Grain committee meeting it was definitely decided to have a grain show at Libertyville during the 2nd or 3rd week in December. Over $400.00 in cash premiums will be offered for the best exhibit of corn, wheat, oats, barley, grass seeds and potatoes. Entries are open only to farmers of Lake county. Only products grown in 1918 can be exhibited.

A two or three days program will be arrangad with prominent speakers in attendance.

The following men are members of the Lake County Grain Committee. Detailed information can be secured from them by local farmers.

John E. Barrett, Prairie View.
Gordon Bonner, Lake Villa.
H. E. Flood, Gurnee.
L. A. Huebsch, Area.
E. B. Jordan, Deerfield.
Wm. Buhr, Lake Zurich.
D. H Minto, Antioch.
Bert Paddock, Round Lake.
Joe Reuse, Libertyville.
R. F. Rouse, Area.
Geo. B. Simmons, Zion City.
W. I. Woodin, Prairie View.

A complete program and premium list will be published later.

SCHOOL TO BE OPENED MONDAY

Also Churches and All Public Gatherings, With the Excetion of Movie Theater

"FLU" IS NOW WIPED OUT

Local health officer Dr. H. F. Beebe this (Thursday) morning gives us the authority to state that the schools of the village will be re opened Monday, October 28. He has also given permission for the churches to conduct their usual services on Sunday next and gives sanction for the holding of lodge meetings and of all social gatheringe. In fact the "lid is off" everything except the movies, these are to remain closed until such a time as the State deems fit to remove the closing order.

Dr. Beebe also states that only two new cases have developed in the village in the past week and as far as he is able to judge conditions outside the village would warrant the statement that the epidemic in this locality had practically passed.

In Waukegan conditions have so far improved as to warrant the closing of both of the emergency hospitals, and the visiting nurses are no longer a necessity. An appeal has been made by the City Superintendent of Schools to allow all schools to open at once. The local health board of that city has refused to act without orders from the state.

From an official bulletin we learn that while the disease is showing a marked decrease in some states where it has reached and passed its heighth in others heretofore not heavily infected it is spreading rapidly.

In speaking of the army camps as a whole we learn that new cases of influenza in all camps during the 24-hour period previous to making up the report totaled 4,454, as against 5,668 the day before. Pneumonia cases decreased from 1,895 to 1,800 and deaths were 684, a decrease from the previous day's total.

Antioch Does Not Raise Quota Of Fourth Loan

In a last effort to raise Antioch's quota of the fourth Liberty Loan, solicitors made the rounds of the locality Friday and Saturday and although they picked up a number of subscriptions that would otherwise have been lost, yet in the final count Antioch was $14,100 behind its quota. Our share had been set at $84,700 and of this amount only $70,100 was raised,

Following is a table showing the quota of the various towns in the county together with the amount that each raised. As will be seen by reading this table, nine towns exceeded their quota while eight fell short. But on the whole the county went over the top by $842,050.

	quota	subscribed
Antioch	$ 84,700	70,100
Avon	83,000	85,000
Benton	80,700	82,500
Cuba	39,450	58,350
E. Deerfield	594,650	852,350
Ela	53,750	41,400
Fremont	36,950	20,000
Grant	33,950	34,600
Lake Villa	49,950	50,000
Libertyville	207,050	210,000
Newport	47,100	28,000
Shields	784,350	1,234,000
Vernon	48,950	41,500
Warren	54,850	40.500
W. Deerfield	44,250	62,200
Wauconda	52,500	43,000
Wauconda	768,150	951,850
Total	3,063,300	3,905,350

Derivation of "Major."

Major, like mayor, is from the Latin word major, greater, the comparative of magnus, great. The French for the same adjective is majeur, the Italian maggiore; mayor, by the way, is the Spanish form. A major is "greater" than a captain, but less than a lieutenant colonel. He is the lowest field officer.

To Remove Stains.

A thick slice of ripe tomato, it is said, placed over an ink spot on white goods will remove the spot, and peach stains wet with cold water spread thickly with cream of tartar and placed in the sun will disappear.

ALLIED WAR DRIVE TO RAISE BIG SUM

Entire County to be Canvassed Thoroughly; Oversubscription is Being Urged

STARTS NOVEMBER 11TH

Lake county's quota in the gigantic United War Service drive which starts November 11, has been placed at $79,000, but a request has been made that this be oversubscribed because it is based on the national quota fixed six months ago and the war needs have increased greatly in the meantime. The quota for the country as established six months ago was $170,500,000. Lake county is urged to subscribe at least $100,000. Just what Antioch's share will be has not been decided.

A number of representative citizens from the county attended a conference at the Union League club in Chicago Tuesday afternoon at which the campaign was outlined.

The United War drive is combining a number of enterprises in one drive rather than holding them separately. It includes the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Jewish Welfare Board, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the American Library association and the War Camp Community Service. The funds raised by the drive are to be distributed among the various organizations.

When the total quota was fixed at $170,500,000 six months ago it was on the basis of one million men in France. There are now twice that number there and therefore it is necessary that the quota be oversubscribed.

Mrs. Lawrence Wilder was made chairman of the Victory Girls of Lake county and L. J. Wilmot was made chairman of the Victory Boys. The plan is to organize all the girls so they will do their bit toward raising the quota.

Mr. Wilmot is to organize the boys between the ages of 12 and 18 and it is figured there are about 500 in the county. An effort will be made to get these boys, through their personal efforts to earn $5 each and turn it in toward the quota. This would mean $2500.

The entire work is a collossal task and no time will be lost in organizing Waukegan and the entire county.

"Red" Waters Is Cited for Bravery

In writing home to his mother Corp. James L. Waters, familiarly known hereabouts as "Red" inclosed a card which was given him by Major General Ramsay, commanding the 58th (London) Division.

It reads as follows:

The 58th (London) Division
1386776, Corporal James L. Waters,
1st Bu. 131st Infantry Regt. A. E. F.

I have read with much pleasure the reports of your regimental commander and Brigade commander regarding your gallant conduct and devotion to duty in the field on the 9th and 10th of August 1918, and have ordered your name and deed entered in the record of the division.

F. Ramsay, Major General.

In his letter "Red" says he received this card after going over the top the second time. He naturally prizes it highly and has sent it home for safe keeping.

Cards of Thanks

In behalf of the local committee and the soliciters who have worked so unceasingly to raise our quota in the fourth Liberty Loan, I wish to thank each and every one who helped to raise the amount of $70,000 which although $14,600 short of our scheduled amount, is much appreciated by those in charge.

We deeply appreciate the loyal support of the citizens of the village and wish to assure them of our heartiest appreciation.

Chase Webb, Chairman.

Stopped Too Soon.

The fat, good-natured, cross-eyed barber was in the middle of my haircut when our conversation drifted into goatees. "I'd rather take a whipping," he said, "than shave a man with a goatee. Just when you begin to get down where the shavin's good, you have to stop."—Chicago Tribune.

Letter From One of the Boys Over There

Somewhere in France
Sept. 26, 1918

Dear Parents:—

I received my first mail yesterday, a letter and a paper, it seemed very good to receive it, but I must have some more that was sent to Camp ——. The ten dollars you sent me for my birthday I did not get. I had mail handed to me back in Co. "D" that was opened, but nothing in the letted said anything about money being in it, so have dad look after the check and find out if it came back to the bank.

Am feeling very good, hope you all are the same. Our band sergeant had us on a hike this morning end yesterday were out with our gas masks.

We are giving a concert tonight and hereafter every night. We play a march each morning before reverie, that is at 5:45.

I was at the Y. M. C. A. a couple of nights ago and saw six boxing bouts and last night saw a show with actors from the States. They were very good. I forgot to tell you I went to church the other night at the Y.

I think I shall send some money home next pay day.

So they have stopped running cars on Sunday. We have papers each day. I met a Corporal in the next barracks, who knows Chas. Smith, he came out in the summer with Geo. Mason, so I gave him my paper.

When the girls come home tell them to write, I will write when I have time. They have changed their work, haven't they, so tell them to send their address.

I haven't heard from Bernie, Archie or Cushing for long time. Cobb is next door to me. I saw Milton Parks at Breast when we first landed.

Is Bob Smart in the army yet?

Will write you as often as I can, hoping to hear from you all. Love to all. From your loving son Harry.

Pvt. Harry M. Radtke 7th Amunition Train, Headquarters Co. American Expeditionary Forces.

Miss Ella Trieger a Pneumonia Victim

A message was received here late Monday evening telling of the death of Miss Ella Trieger, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Trieger of Norwood Park, former residents of this community.

Her death which followed an illness of one week's duration was due to the influenza followed by pneumonia. She was twenty-seven years of age and well known in this village where she visited with relatives each summer. She was a member of the Norwood Park M. E. church, and also a member of the Eastern Star and Royal Neighbors.

The deceased is a neice of Barney and Gus Trieger of Grass Lake and also has several other relatives in this locality.

The funeral services were held at the home this (Thursday) morning at ten o'clock and the remains were brought by auto hearse to this place for interment in the Hillside cemetery.

The sorrowing parents have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

Fire at Fox Lake Destroys Farm Buildings

Last Saturday afternoon all the buildings on the John Lane farm at Fox Lake were swept away by fire with the exceptiod of the dwelling, and that was saved only by hard and presistant work on the part of the Fox Lake fire department and the residents of the surrounding country.

About two thirty o'clock Mr. Lane discovered a straw stack on fire. He quickly gave the alarm but so quickly did the flames spread that in a very short space of time they had spread to the barn and from there to the old barn on one side and the cow barn on the other, the hen house, corn crib, and granary were also consumed and the brick silo badly damaged.

In the large barn there was a quantity of hay, the last cutting of alfalfa having just been placed there. There was also over six hundred bushels of wheat which Mr. Lane had sold for $2.12 per bushel but which had not been removed. In the old barn there was stored a large amount of farm machinery, very little of which was saved. The live stock was all saved.

Mr. Lane carried an insurance of $1700 on the barn and $500 on the contents. The loss is estimated to reach at least $10,000.

Help the Child.

A child is prey to many fears which have little to do with physical cowardice. The sensitive child is positively afraid of many things without realizing he is afraid. What he needs is to be given a greater confidence in life and in himself.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Forty-one new employes were added to the force of the Holton company at Elkhorn the past two weeks.

A large number of Kenosha merchants pledged themselves to invest their entire receipts last week in Liberty bonds.

Racine people last Saturday at noon dropped what they were doing, all faced east and united in yelling a loud "No" to the kaisers' peace terms.

Henry Ringling, youngest of the six brothers, who during the last 25 years have been prominent in the circus world died at Baraboo of heart trouble and other internal disorders.

The Wrigley sale near Lake Geneva, of blooded hogs, brought in $8,125. One high-toned Poland China weighing 900 pounds brought $600, and a litter of aristocratic pigs realized $1,200.

The Walworth County Holsteinl Breeders' association will hold their fall sale at the fair grounds in Elkhorn, on Thursday, November 7. They expect to have about 75 head of choice cattle to offer.

Farm Adviser Watkins is planning a corn show to be held in Libertyville some time in November. There will be awards for all classes of corn in various groups. Lectures and talks by men of note in the agricultural world will feature the programs, with entertainment and diversion of a pleasing nature will be provided.

According to statistics, the population of the state prison at Waupun is composed largely of young criminals ranging from 18 to 30 years. Of those who are in this age belt there are 384, while from 31 to 45 there are but 350. Since the start of the war the population at the prison has decreased over 100.

More than 5,000,000 dozen eggs spoi needlessly every year in cold storage simply because some one has allowed clean eggs to get wet or has washed dirty eggs before sending them to market, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Investigations have shown that from 17 to 22 per cent of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simply that water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering.

Farmers Complain They Do Not Get Wheat Feeds

Farmers from many sections of Lake county report that when they have taken grain to the mill to be made into flour that they have always paid the usual charges for grinding, but never get any wheat feeds in return. This is contrary to the U. S. Food Administration Ruling, M. S. 20. The miller can not charge more than 35 cent per bushel for grinding 60 pounds of clean wheat and should return from 14 to 16 pounds of feed, depending upon the test of the wheat, and from 42 to 44 pounds of flour.

No. 1 spring wheat does not have to test 60 pounds or more as some dealers lead the farmers to believe. Our government standard says that No. 1 spring wheat shall test 58 pounds or better.

The Pipe of Peace.

What is the magic of a corncob pipe? No matter how peevish or irritable my husband may be, when he is smoking his Missouri meerschaum he will do anything I ask. Couldn't something about corncob pipes be put in the marriage ceremony?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Naturalization Papers.

Naturalization papers are issued by any federal court or state court of record. A fee of $1 is charged at the time of the declaration of intentions and of $4 when the petition for complete naturalization is filed.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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CHAPTER III—Continued.

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The purpose of this announcement, of course, was to forestall the storm of condemnation which the Germans knew would follow their use of the bombs on London—a ruse which they had invariably employed whenever they contemplated some fresh violation of the rules of international law and the dictates of humanity.

It happened that one of my patients who resided in Baden-Baden called to see me the day after the bombs had been dropped on her town, and she told me all about it.

"The airplanes which dropped the bombs had been flying over the city all the morning," she declared. "We thought they were our own machines out for practice and paid no particular attention to them. Then they dropped the bombs and they landed in the woods, and we knew we had been attacked. What a dreadful thing for them to do!"

What a foolish thing for allied airplanes to do—to spend a whole morning studying the layout of the town and then to drop those deadly bombs on a clump of woods where they could not possibly hurt anyone, and how careless of the Germans not to molest them while they were engaged in their devilish work!

But the point I wanted to bring out was this: these gas bombs were never used on London!

"Just as everything was in readiness for the raid," the officer told me regretfully, "we received orders direct from the kaiser to hold off—I saw his signature to the order. Of course, there was nothing for us to do but comply, but if we had had the kaiser there, I believe we would have strung him up by the neck! We still have those bombs, however, and you may be sure they will yet be used!"

For some unknown reason the kaiser stopped the use of those lethal gas bombs for the time being. Why didn't he move to save the women and children on the Lusitania?

When I went back to Berlin in the fall of 1915, after a visit to the United States, the kaiser was very anxious to ascertain from me just how America felt towards the war.

I told him that before the sinking of the Lusitania American opinion had been divided. There had been many who were strongly pro-ally, there had been others who were openly pro-German and there had been still others who maintained an absolutely neutral attitude. After the Lusitania tragedy, however, there had been a distinct change in public feeling, I told him, practically the whole country having become decidedly anti-German.

"Perhaps if the U-boat commander had known so many women and children were on board," was the kaiser's only comment, "he might not have sent forth the torpedo which sent the vessel to the bottom, but what he was thinking of most, of course, was the 5,000 tons of ammunition on board which were destined to slaughter my people!"

Of course the kaiser knew that if the U-boat commander's orders were to sink the Lusitania, disobedience upon his part would have left but one course open for him: suicide. If, on the other hand, the kaiser meant to intimate that the U-boat commander sank the Lusitania on his own initiative or without special instructions from his superiors, the fact still remains that the kaiser could undoubtedly have prevented the tragedy and didn't.

But if there can be any doubt as to the kaiser's direct responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania, certain it is that he fully approved, openly defended and even exulted in the murder of women and children by Zeppelin raids on London, Manchester, Liverpool and other non-military cities and towns.

"England expects to starve my women and children to death," he declared to me early in the war—long before we in Germany had begun to feel the slightest effect of the diminishing food supply, "but our Zeppelins will give their women and children a taste of war, too. Confound them! They sit on their island and try to starve us; we will give them a taste of what war is!"

This was the man whose various acts of consideration towards me, whose talents and personal charms, had made such a favorable impression upon me! How trivial and inconsequential they all seemed now! Clearly, they were all a part of the role he had been playing for years. While he was outwardly displaying all the earmarks of a gentle character, he was inwardly plotting to dominate the world. For twenty-five years he maintained the peace of Europe, he frequently boasted. He maintained peace just long enough to complete his final preparations for the wickedest war that was ever waged!

And yet strangely enough, even after the war had revealed the kaiser to me in his true colors and had shown him to be capable of deeds which I should have thought were foreign to his nature, his presence always had a most remarkable effect upon me.

I have a vivid mental impression of him now as I write. He is standing in the center of my room, drawn up to his full height, his shoulders thrown back, his left hand upon the hilt of his sword and his right emphasizing his remarks, protesting in the most earnest manner that it was not he who was responsible for the war and all its horrors, but that it had come upon the world despite all he had done to prevent it. His ready, well-chosen words entrance me, I feel that this man must be telling me the truth and I am ready to believe that before me stands the most unjustly judged man in the world.

And then he shakes my hand in farewell and is driven away, and as I gaze at the spot where he stood, there comes before my eyes the desolation of Belgium, the tragedy of the Lusitania, the despoliation of France and Poland, the destruction of women and children in London and Paris and a thousand and one other atrocious deeds which belie the kaiser's fair words, and I realize that I have been talking to the world's most finished actor and have simply been bewitched by the power of his personal magnetism.

CHAPTER IV.

America Disappoints Kaiser.

The kaiser ascended the throne in 1888. For twenty-six years his reign was unmarred by a single war, although twice during that period, once in 1905 and again in 1911, he nearly succeeded in precipitating a conflict. Subsequent developments have brought out clearly enough that during all these years of peace, the kaiser was only awaiting the opportune moment to bring on war.

Germany's preparation consisted not merely in building up her army and navy and developing a military spirit in her people, but in trying to establish friendships abroad where they would do the most good in the event of a world war.

The German military preparation was more or less obvious. The kaiser was always its warmest advocate and frankly admitted that it was his intention to remain armed to the teeth, although he protested to me many times that his sole object was to maintain the peace of the world.

In 1913, for instance, I was in The Hague when Carnegie delivered a speech at the opening of the Peace palace, in the course of which he declared that the kaiser was a stumbling-block in the way of world peace. When I got back to Berlin I mentioned the fact to the kaiser, hoping to draw him out.

"Yes, I know exactly what Carnegie said at The Hague," he replied rather testily, "and I don't like the way he spoke at all. He referred to me as the 'war lord' and said I was standing in the way of world peace. Let him look at my record of twenty-five peaceful years on the throne! No, the surest means to maintain the peace of the world is my big army and navy! Other nations will think twice before going to war with us!" The fact that he had previously accepted 5,000,000 marks from Carnegie for the furtherance of universal peace didn't seem to occur to him.

And the world at large learned more or less of German intrigue and propaganda since the war, but it is not generally known that the same sort of thing was going on even more actively in time of peace. Countless measures, of the most subtle and insidious character, were taken to lull into a sense of false security the nations she intended eventually to attack and to inspire fear in or command the respect of nations which she hoped would remain neutral or might even be induced to throw in their lot with hers in the event of war.

In this phase of Germany's preparation for war, the kaiser took a leading part.

It is a fact, for instance, that practically every officer in the Chilean army is a German, and the kaiser has spared no pains to foster the friendship of the South American republics, commercially and diplomatically.

One of the South American ministers told me of an ex-president of Peru who had visited Berlin. This Peruvian had previously visited London and Paris and had received little or no official attention in either of those capitals. For reasons best known to himself, the kaiser decided to cater to this gentleman, and accordingly arranged an audience.

In the discussion which took place when they met, the kaiser displayed such a remarkable acquaintance with Peruvian affairs and the family history and political career of his visitor that the South American was stunned. When he returned home he carried with him a most exalted idea of the all-pervading wisdom of the German emperor. To what extent the kaiser had spent the midnight oil preparing for this interview I have no knowledge, but knowing the importance he placed upon making a favorable impression at all times I have a mental picture of his delving deeply into South American lore in preparation for his guest.

There is nothing dearer to the kaiser than caste and social distinction. Morganatic marriages were naturally abhorrent to him. Nevertheless, before Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the successor to the Austrian throne, was murdered, the kaiser not only recognized his morganatic wife, who was only a countess, but went out of his way to show her deference. He placed her at his right at all state functions which she attended. To bring Austria and Germany closer together, he was willing to waive one of his deep-rooted prejudices.

The significance of the kaiser's many visits to Italy, his presentation of a statue to Stockholm, his yachting excursions in Scandinavian waters, his flirtations with Turkey from his castle on the Island of Corfu, and similar acts of ingratiation, becomes quite apparent in the face of more recent developments, but his efforts to curry favor with America during all the years of peace which preceded the war were so much more elaborate that they deserve more than passing mention.

No more subtle piece of propaganda was ever conceived than the kaiser's plan of exchanging professors between the United States and Germany through the establishment of the Roosevelt and Harvard chairs at the University of Berlin and corresponding chairs at Harvard and other American universities. Ostensibly the purpose of the project was to foster good-will between the two nations. Actually, it was intended to Germanize Americans to such an extent that their co-operation might be relied upon in the event of war for which Germany was sedulously preparing.

It was believed that the exchange of professors would accomplish the German purpose in two ways: not only could the professors the kaiser sent to America be depended upon to sow German seed in American soil, but the American professors who were sent to Berlin, it was hoped, could be so inoculated with the German viewpoint that when they returned to their native land they would disseminate it among their associates and students.

Some time before the kaiser conceived the scheme of the Exchange Professors, he sent his brother, Prince Henry, to this country to draw the two nations closer together and to instill in the heart of every child born in America of German parents an abiding love for the fatherland.

Just before the war broke out, he was planning to send one of his sons here with the same object.

He told me of his project and asked me to which part of the United States I thought he ought to send the prince.

"That depends, your majesty," I replied, "upon the object of the visit. If the purpose is to meet American society, I would recommend such places as Newport in summer and Palm Beach in winter. To come in contact with our statesmen and diplomats, Washington would naturally be the most likely place to visit."

The kaiser thanked me for the information but did not enter into further details as to the object he had in mind or which son he had planned to send across.

It was to curry favor with America that the kaiser had his yacht Meteor built in our shipyards, and it is a fact that more American women were presented at the German court than those of any other nation.

When he presented a statue of Frederick the Great to this country, in McKinley's administration, it created a great stir in congress. What could be less appropriate, it was argued, than the statue of a monarch in the capital of a republic? The statue was not set up in McKinley's administration, but Roosevelt accepted it in the interest of diplomacy and had it erected in front of the Army building.

Seeing that his gift had had just the opposite effect to that intended, the kaiser reprimanded his ambassador for not having interpreted American sentiment more accurately.

A few days after the death of King Edward, Roosevelt arrived in Berlin. Despite the fact that all Europe was in mourning, the kaiser arranged the most elaborate military dress review ever given in honor of a private citizen to celebrate Roosevelt's visit. The review was held in the large military reservation near Berlin. More than 100,000 soldiers passed in review before the kaiser and his staff and their honored guest.

How far the kaiser would have gone in his attentions to Roosevelt had he not been in mourning it is impossible to say, but I don't believe he would have left anything undone to show his admiration for the American ex-president and to curry favor with this country.

But Roosevelt was not the only American to whom the kaiser made overtures. He was constantly inviting American millionaires to pay him yachting visits at Kiel or wherever else he happened to be.

He sat for a portrait by an American painter, which was exhibited with a large collection of other American works under the kaiser's auspices.

There was nothing that the kaiser did not do in his efforts to ingratiate himself with this country in the hope that he would reap his reward when the great war he was anticipating eventually broke out.

Taken individually, these various incidents seem trivial enough, but I have every reason to know that the kaiser attached considerable importance to them. I know that there was a good deal of chagrin in the tirades he delivered to me against America for her part in supplying munitions to the allies—chagrin at the thought that the seed he had sown in America had failed to bring forth better fruit. When we finally entered the war and he realized that all his carefully nurtured plans of years had availed him naught, he could not restrain his bitterness nor conceal his disappointment.

"All my efforts to show my friendship for America—exchanging professors with your colleges, sending my brother in your country, all—all for nothing!" he exclaimed, disgustedly, after we had entered the war.

On another occasion he showed even more clearly how far America had fallen short of his expectations:

"What has become of those rich Americans who used to visit me with their yachts at Kiel and come to my entertainments in Berlin?" he asked, sarcastically. "Now that we have England involved, why aren't they utilizing the opportunity to serve and to make their own country great? Do they think I put myself out to entertain them because I loved them? I am disgusted with the whole Anglo-Saxon race!"

The kaiser couldn't understand why the United States did not seize both Canada and Mexico. Apparently, from the way he talked from time to time, if he had been sitting in the White House he would have grabbed the entire Western Hemisphere.

That the kaiser followed American politics very closely, especially after the war broke out, was very natural. The fact that there was a great German-American vote in this country was not overlooked in Potsdam, and I haven't the slightest doubt the kaiser imagined that he could exert considerable influence in our elections through his emissaries in this country.

I returned to Berlin late in October of that year. Within a day or two after my arrival I received a telephone message from the Reichskanzler von Bethmann-Hollweg to the effect that the kaiser had sent him word of my return and that he would like me to call at his palace either that noon or at four p. m.

I was ushered into a very large room in the corner of which was a business-like looking flat-topped desk, but which was otherwise elaborately furnished. The reichskanzler, a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome specimen of a man, came over to me and, putting his arm in mine, walked me to a seat beside the desk. He asked me what I would smoke, and upon my taking a cigarette, he did likewise.

"The kaiser's been telling me, doctor," he said, "of your recent visit to America, and I would like to ask you a few questions."

I said that I was always glad to talk of America. Indeed, I was particularly glad of the opportunity to speak with the prime minister of Germany at that time.

Then followed a bewildering succession of questions, the purpose of which was not at all clear to me. We had a peculiar conversation—half in German, half in English. The reichskanzler did not speak English particularly well.

"How are things in America?" he asked. "Did you have any opportunity to gauge the political situation? Who do you think will be the next president? Do you think that Americans are opposed to peace because that would end their chance to make money out of the war? Are your people so mercenary that they would like to see the war prolonged for the sake of the money they can make out of it?"

"No, your excellency," I replied, "you are quite wrong if you imagine that my countrymen would like to prolong the war for the sake of war-profits. That is very far from being the case. On the contrary, the country at large is anxious for peace."

"Don't forget your people are making a lot of money out of this war," the reichskanzler persisted. "They are becoming very rich. They will soon have all the gold in the world. Putting an end to the war would to a great extent end American opportunities for making money on this enormous scale."

"That may be all true," I replied, "but fortunately my countrymen think more of the blessings of peace and liberty than they do of war and profits, and the sooner peace can be brought about on a basis which will have some assurance of permanency the better we will like it."

"Wilson has the greatest opportunity ever presented to a man to make his name immortal—by bringing about peace in the world," he went on. "We feel now that he is not our friend, but friendly to the allies, but nevertheless he may be able to see that if this war is prolonged indefinitely it will mean the destruction of all the nations involved in it. Do you think there is any possibility of America entering the war?"

"That, of course, will depend, your excellency," I answered, "upon developments. I don't believe my country is anxious to fight, but I'm quite sure that nothing in the world will keep us out of it if our rights as a neutral nation are not respected."

"We certainly don't like the way Hughes has been talking on the stump," declared the reichskanzler. "Did you hear any of his speeches or any of Wilson's?"

I said I had had no opportunity to hear any of the campaign speeches, but that I had followed them in the newspapers.

"Well, did you gather from what you read that the American people want to see peace in Europe or do they want the war to go on so they can continue to make fortunes out of it?"

Again I replied that I was certain our country would never be influenced by such sordid considerations as were implied in the reichskanzler's question, but that if the right kind of peace could be brought about the whole country would eagerly embrace it.

The subject of the U-boat campaign was never mentioned and it was not until several months later when the submarine warfare was started again on a greater scale than ever that I realized that the whole purpose of this interview was to ascertain if they could, without telling me their intentions, who was the candidate, Hughes or Wilson, who would be least dangerous to them if more American vessels were sunk in the ruthless submarine campaign they were then contemplating.

The election was drawing close; it was necessary to notify Von Bernstorff of Potsdam's preference; the kaiser believed that perhaps he held the deciding ballot in his hand in the shape of the German-American vote and he didn't know how to cast it. Hence the eagerness with which they interrogated me upon my return from the "front."

The interview with the reichskanzler and the fact that it was instigated by the kaiser indicated to me that America occupied a most important place in the kaiser's plans. When, a few months later, we declared war against Germany, however, all the kaiser's planning and plotting of years collapsed. The edifice he had been so confidently erecting came crashing to the ground because it was built upon a false foundation. How elementary was his expectation that his efforts to win the friendship of the United States in time of peace could avail him anything in the face of his barbaric methods of making war!

"International law! There is no such thing as international law any more!" That was the answer of the kaiser to the suggestion that U-boats were bound by international law to stop and search vessels at sea to determine their status before sending them to the bottom of the ocean. Doctor Davis, in the next installment of his story, tells how the kaiser defended the inhuman methods employed by the German soldiers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HEINZ'S GREAT COLLECTION

Ivory Carvings Owned by Pittsburgher Are Declared to Be Almost Priceless.

During many years H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh has gathered together one of the finest collections of ivory carvings in America. There are probably a dozen notable collections of this sort in the country, and among them the Heinz group of 1,300 pieces holds distinguished rank, says a writer in Scribner's.

As a rich and fascinating field for a discriminating collector, ivory carvings are perhaps without a peer. Executed in a material that has always been costly, too rare, as a rule, to be subjected to poor or mediocre workmanship, they may well be considered as typical of the artistic development of the time in which they were produced. They represent the art, moreover, not of one people, of one period, but, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, of all peoples and all periods.

From prehistoric ages down through the civilizations of Egypt and Assyria and of classic Greece and Rome have come priceless examples of sculptured ivories. The dark ages of Europe, so meager in artistic treasures, have bequeathed us an unbroken chain of ivory carvings. Much of the most interesting of such work must be accredited to the centuries of the Gothic revival, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. The Renaissance and the centuries succeeding have yielded a wealth of carved ivories of great richness and beauty. From India, China and Japan come ivories of deep historic interest and especially in the work of Japan, of genuine artistic achievement.

Periods of exceptional turbulence, such as the fall of Constantinople, the reformation in England and the French revolution, have caused the destruction of incomparable treasures. That so much has survived seems cause for wonder. The explanation lies in the very nature of the carvings.

Drop in Irish Birthrate.

The Irish registrar general's return for the first quarter of this year shows a drop in the Irish birth rate of 3.6 below the average for the previous ten years. The marriage rate is practically stationary. The death rate is 3.3 below the average.

The general prosperity of Ireland is reflected by the fact that the returns on Irish pauperism show a decrease of 3,122 in the average number of workhouse inmates.

Replace Faults With Virtues.

The cardinal method with faults is to over grow them and choke them out with virtues.—John Bascom.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "blues," nervous spells, headaches, dizzy spells, kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

An Illinois Case.



Mrs. M. L. Gillem, 444 N. Twenty-sixth St., East St. Louis, Ill., says: "A weak back gave me all kinds of trouble and when I bent over, or straightened up, there were cramps in my back. Even when I was lying down, I felt a dragging sensation over my kidneys. I became dizzy and felt languid and tired. My kidneys acted irregularly, too. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was relieved. My back felt stronger and all trouble with my kidneys ceased. Doan's made a cure for me that has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY



TRADE MARK

Mothers who value the health of their children, should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Headache, Teething disorders and Stomach Troubles. *Used by Mothers for 31 years.* Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask to-day. Trial package FREE. Address, MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

Don't accept any Substitute.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 48—1918.

While the Boss Is Away.

The following notice scrawled on the wall of his hut by a Bananaland (Australia) timber cutter:

"You all take this notice. I have gone to fight the Germans, and I don't know when I'm coming back; somebody chip round my humpy against grass fire. All my bullocks is sold except Sambo, him with the cockhorn. Anyone finding him can sell him to the — butcher and mind the money till I come back."

Sambo has been collected and his price ($59) banked against the boss' return. The humpy (shack) is regularly chipped round, and anyone who interfered with the old wagon rusting outside, or the gear piled against the wall, would have to fight the whole district.

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Japan Importing Typewriters.

The imports of typewriters and parts into Japan have increased from a value of $25,927 for 1915 to $126,796 for 1917, and practically all were imported from the United States. Consul Robert Frazer of Kobe reports that Japan is enjoying an enormous expansion of foreign trade, and the necessity of using typewriters in their foreign correspondence has become apparent to most of the Japanese trading firms.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Cheap (?) Fare.)

Though he is privileged to grouse to his heart's content, there is no finer philosopher than the soldier. He always finds the silver lining of the cloud. "Glad I joined up?" said a maimed Tommy but lately discharged from the Gloucesters. "I should say so. See how I've traveled—Egypt, Gallipoli, Italy and France. I could not have done that in 'civvy' life. And the fare—one leg!"

A Question.

"Yes, my husband is a baseball crank."

"And does he confine his crankiness to that subject?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A friendly greeting may seem boisterous because of the strong heart pressure behind it.

ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE

ASTHMA

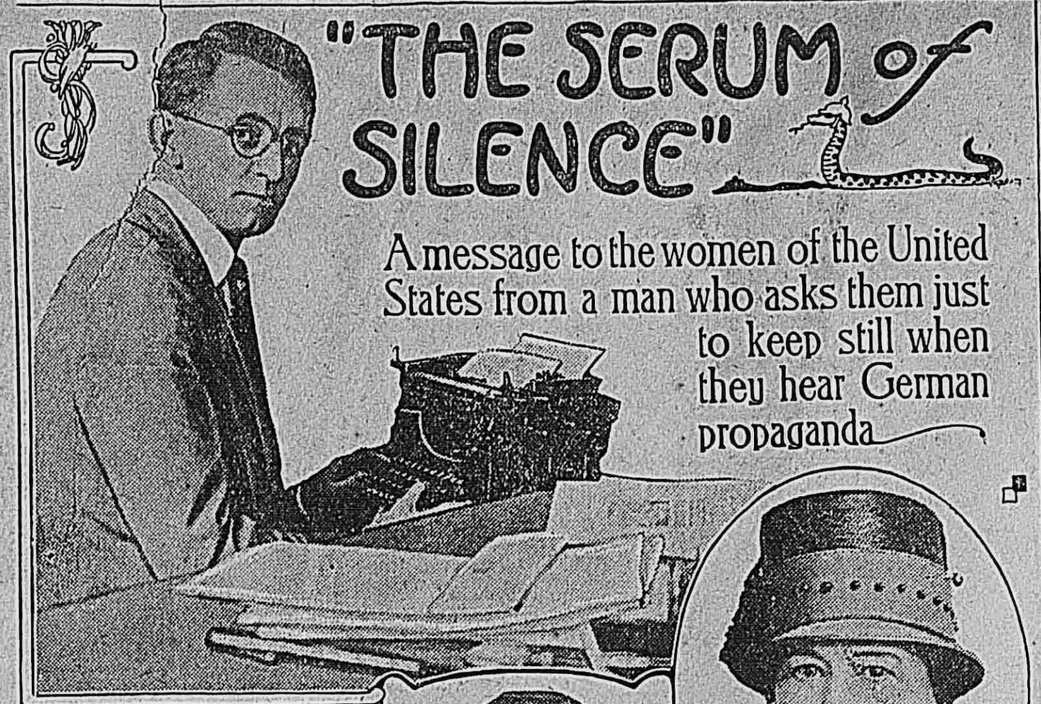
OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

"THE SERUM of SILENCE"



A message to the women of the United States from a man who asks them just to keep still when they hear German propaganda



Above, Russell T. Edwards, director of educational section of National War Garden Commission. Below, Miss Florence King of Chicago, president of Women's Association of Commerce of the United States. At right, Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, secretary Women's Association of Commerce. It was at a meeting of this association that the campaign to spread "The Serum of Silence" was started.

By RUSSELL T. EDWARDS,
Director, Educational Section, National War Garden Commission.

IF TEN million war gardeners will set their minds resolutely to refusing to listen to German propaganda or vicious knocks against our government the most powerful arm of the German war machine will be paralyzed. That looks like a big order but it is not when you come to analyze it. The pity is that women will repeat so much of the senseless rumor that is going the rounds. If the women of this country will inoculate the peddler of German propaganda with the "serum of silence" they will bring victory very near, for the big battle of this war is for public opinion right here on this side of the ocean. Turn from the knocker and the propagandist in silence, turn as you would from the snake in the grass or the snapping dog. But turn in silence for then the enemy will know you mean business.

The potato bug is a great success until you separate it from the leaf; the electric light bulb is a great success until you turn off the current; the prairie fire is a great success until it hits the back fired strip and has nothing to feed upon. So with German propaganda, it is a great success as long as you listen to it. Why cannot this supposed wonder of women keeping silent be brought about? Twenty years ago the Wright Brothers were considered insane; today, I can see from my office the airplane mail start for Philadelphia, New York and Boston and the world's greatest war hinges upon the airplane. Twenty years ago Mr. Marconi was unknown; today the business of the world's war is conducted by wireless.

Some German Propaganda.

German propaganda is constantly shooting at the war gardeners and all questions pertaining to food. There is the old story about the potato pens and how you can get three or four bushels by simply planting as many potatoes in a three story boxlike arrangement. The leading potato experts of the world denounce this. It is but a sample of German propaganda which hopes to cause a big wastage in potatoes. Then there is the other yarn that the food administration will seize all the canned stuff of the housewife and all her hard work will go for naught. This is a lie but the national war garden commission used to get a hundred letters a week asking about this. Constant publicity, thanks to the magazines and the newspapers, has nailed this story.

There is the one about the soldier telling his parents he had two legs cut off in a battle at the front. Mrs. Blank hears it from Mrs. Blank up the street. Johnny had got the word to them by writing it under a stamp. In the first place there are no stamps on soldiers' letters. The campaign of letter-writing to newspapers is a favorite form of German propaganda, but the editors do not "fall" for this and the "patriots" might better save their stamps and stop cluttering up the mails.

The war gardeners of the United States have certainly shown they mean business. The war gardens are the finest offsets to German propaganda I know of, for the garden makes no noise, but goes right on about its business. It is this point I want to bring home—the terrible power of silence if applied to German propaganda. This war is a battle of publicity. The junker has prepared the German mind for this war for forty years and only as long as he can control the German state of mind can he continue this war. When the German helmet and then the German skull is penetrated with the X-ray of civilization, kept alive by the white hot flame from the torch on the statue of liberty, then victory comes and not until then.

Woman's Part in War.

The greatest factor in overcoming the German state of mind is woman, who for the first time in a war has a recognized place outside of hospital work. The Women's Association of Commerce of the United States of America has taken the initiative in stopping German propaganda by refusing to listen to it. The members of this organization, of which Florence King, the Chicago attorney, is the president, and Mrs. Howard Gould, secretary, have started an endless chain looking to this end. Our quarrel is directly with the German people, make no mistake about that, for we are fighting a system that must be abolished. Therefore this war is not a question of men primarily. It is not a question of food primarily. It is not a question of ships primarily. It is the question of a state of mind. That state of mind must be burned clean with the caustic of civilization and if you doubt the bigness of that job let me quote the plans Germany has for you. You will find this plan in a book called "Krieg" written by Klaus Wagner. The whole story is told in this paragraph:

Not only North America, but the whole of America must become a bulwark of Germanic Kultur, perhaps the strongest fortress of the Germanic race. That is every one's hope who has freed himself from his own local European pride and who places the race feeling above the love for home.

I call your attention to that last line: "he who places the race feeling above his love for home." What is your answer to Doctor Wagner's prescription. The answer is best made by Dr. John McRae, a physician killed at the front, who never wrote a line of verse until he saw the slaughter in Flanders and then penned these wonderful lines:

In Flanders Fields the poppies blow
Between the Crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Fields.

There is the answer and if you do not make like answer you may as well turn out the light on the statue of liberty for you will find a Berlin date line on your tax receipt. How to meet it? The way to meet Doctor Wagner's plan is by the united co-operation of the brain power of this country.

State of Mind Needed.

That job needs the state of mind of the French women. When a French woman drops a plate and breaks it, or she is informed her husband has been killed in the trench she has the same answer—'c'est la Guerre'—it is the war. To perform this job takes just that state of mind. I have seen this state of mind displayed by the war gardeners who have made up their mind that General Pershing's call "Keep the Food Coming" shall be answered. Theirs has been one of the most remarkable tributes to the call of patriotism the world has ever seen. We are told there will be three million men under arms shortly. With the daily average cost of fifty cents to feed a soldier that means Uncle Sam's food bill will be one and a half million dollars every day. Where is that food coming from? It means the people of this country will have to get into a state of mind on the food question. Some of them are as the national war garden commission well knows; for example let me read one of the thousands of letters the commission receives every day:

My Dear Sir: I want to help win the war by having a war garden. I saw your notice about getting a free book. My father joined the army in 1916 and was killed in 1917. Will you help me by sending the book?

HARVEY CAMERON,
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Will you look this job in the face as that boy, who has lost his father, looks at it? Or must you wait until the steel helmets of the kaiser's junkers smash in the windows of your homes and the arm of worse than murder stands your men against a wall and herds you off to worse than death? Remember "this is every one's hope who has freed himself from his own local European pride and who places the race feeling above the love for home." Remember that prescription. Are you ready to take Doctor Wagner's medicine? Do the women of the United States want to swallow any potion prepared by anybody who attempts to rule the world in partnership with his royal highness the Sultan of Turkey?

Talk Should Be Conserved.

We are fighting a cankerous growth that threatens to consume the world. German poison is now running wild in this country. Talk is not cheap. It has gone up like everything else and you should conserve it like coal or flour.

There are just two antidotes for German poison. One is a bullet with the trade mark U. S. A. in the lower left hand corner as it whistles "Yankee Doodle" in its scream across No Man's land. The boys you have sent to the front will administer that dose, have no fear about that as long as you feed them. The other antidote is the serum of silence and it is just as important in the winning of the war on this side of the ocean. Without it the work of the soldier will go for naught for if the German brain cannot be reached the dragon will rise again. In the name of humanity do not let the soldier's sacrifice be in vain. To you the torch is thrown from Flanders Fields. Be yours to hold it high and WIN THE NEXT WAR NOW.

UNNECESSARY CALLS MADE ON PHYSICIANS

Proper Treatment of Mild Cases of Spanish Influenza.

Use of Gauze Masks Is Recommended for Those Nursing Sick—Handkerchiefs Are Out of Place—Rest Is Important.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick.

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given.

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and slop bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up pinkish (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully.

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with, fresh, smooth sheets and pillowcases; quiet, so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face the forehead if there is headache; clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day.

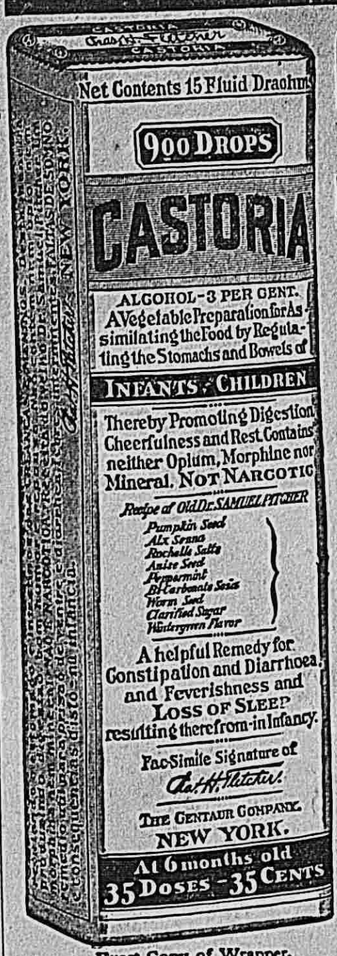
"So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze four fold, sewing a piece of tape at the four corners.

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will make it much simpler to avoid infection.

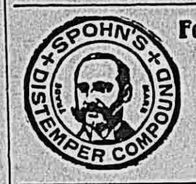
"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show how they are used.

"In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor."



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of
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For PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES
Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. 60 cents a bottle, $5.50 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and turf goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

How Acid-Stomach Wrecks Health of Millions

Many people make the mistake of thinking that acid-stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it—merely means an occasional attack of indigestion, bloat, heartburn, belching, sour, gassy stomach, or some other such minor ailment quickly remedied—or will cure itself—and leave no serious after effects. As a matter of fact superacidity is responsible for a long train of serious ailments that cause awful suffering and sometimes baffle the best medical skill. It is a well established fact that many cases of chronic stomach trouble, anemia, stomatitis, gastritis, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, cirrhosis of the liver, auto-intoxication, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, and frequently valvular heart trouble and heart failure, can be traced directly to an acid-stomach.

This is not at all surprising when you consider that even the acid formed in the mouth from fermentation of bits of food lodged in the teeth—an acid that is actually tasteless—is yet powerful enough to eat through the hard enamel of the teeth and decay them. Is it any wonder, then, that an excess amount of acid in the stomach causes so much misery, undermines the strength and wrecks the health and happiness of so many people? Is it not a fact, within the range of your own observation, that nine people out of ten are victims of acid-stomach?

If you ever hope to be well and strong you must get rid of that excess acid. Nothing is gained by taking medicines which merely stimulate and give one a false sense of strength and that leave the excess acid still in the stomach. You must depend upon your food for your strength — and unless you keep your stomach free from excess acid, pure, sweet and strong, it cannot properly digest food; your whole body suffers.

What you want is relief — yes — and here is the way—absolutely guaranteed—you take no chance. It's been tested tens of thousands of times with universal success. Go to your druggist and get just one package of EATONIC, a wonderful preparation that will literally wipe the excess acidity out of your stomach. The results obtained are nothing short of marvelous. Almost instantly it relieves that painful, puffed up feeling after eating, belching, heart burn, sour stomach, etc. Makes the stomach feel cool and comfortable.

If you need this help it's your own fault if you suffer another day.

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, send your name and address to the Eatonic Remedy Company, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a 50c box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

Try Lamb's Wool.

One of the unpleasant aftermaths of swimming is the uncomfortable and oftentimes dangerous presence of water in the ears. To prevent this, this simple precaution may be used: Rub a little cocoa butter on a piece of lamb's wool and put in each ear. The lamb's wool is not absorbent, keeps out all water, and yet at the same time is so constructed that one can hear plainly through it. Never use cotton, as that holds the water and is worse than nothing.—Good Housekeeping.

Traveled in Father's Cab.

When Reuben W. Milton of Joplin, Mo., decided to enlist in the marines he was driven to Kansas City by his father. He did not go by auto or carriage, but in the cab of the engine that his father has driven for years over the Missouri Pacific. Reuben had received his transportation from Uncle Sam over the Frisco line, but at the request of the elder Milton it was changed. "I want to carry my boy on the first lap of his journey to Berlin," said the father.

Wily Colonel Moss.

Col. James A. Moss, the author of Moss' manual and several other best sellers, gets credit for one in section 4, article 419. He says: "When two soldiers get into a row a good plan is to set them at work scrubbing the barracks windows, one on the outside and one on the inside, making them clean the same pane at the same time. They are thus constantly looking into each other's face and before the second window is cleaned they will probably be laughing at each other."

Natural Affinity.

"Girls take quite naturally to farming, I see." "Of course, they do; isn't it the art of husbandry?"

The Reason.

"Newrich makes lots of bulls."
"No wonder; everybody's giving him wrong steers."

Little On.

Wife—"Mrs. Hilife says she cares very little for dress." Hubble—"Yes, almost nothing, one might say."

You are commanding one life—and it is about the biggest contract ever a man undertook.

"We are all comrades in a good enterprise."—Woodrow Wilson.

The Limit.

"So you have promised to make Cholly happy, eh?"
"I've agreed to marry him. That's all."

Cole's Carbolisalve Quickly Relieves and heals burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Heals without scars. 25c and 50c. Ask your druggist, or send 25c to The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill., for a pkg. Adv.

Scare and Rare.

"This steak isn't half cooked!"
"That's nothing new. Well donement is rare here."—Cornell Widow.

Be sure you've got one coming before you kick.

Be patient. It's natural for boys to yell, and girls to giggle.



—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

...WITHIN THE CAMP

A long, low building of frame construction, attractively planned, with wide verandas and a homelike aspect. Outside are hanging the flags—the Stars and Stripes, which must soon be taken in as it is nearly sunset, and another flag bearing a little triangle of blue and the letters Y. W. C. A. It is a fall afternoon and the air is a bit sharp. Through the front windows of the house the woman approaching up the walk can see the cheerful glow of an open fireplace. There is the sound of a piano and some one is singing.

The woman, who is slight and young and tired-looking, puts her heavy suitcase down on the walk and shifts the baby she is carrying to the other arm. She listens a minute, then picks up the luggage and walks bravely up to the front door. Some one has heard her coming and is there to meet her. Some one always is in places like this. The door is thrown open and a kind woman's voice says: "Oh, do come in and rest. Let me take the baby." The baby is passed over and the stranger, worn from a long journey, tired and sad, is given the welcome which only the Y. W. C. A. hostesses know how to give.

She explains that she has come to see John before he leaves for the front. She has been saving her money for traveling expenses, and has come to surprise him. John has never seen the baby, and now maybe he never will, for she has discovered that John has just left on a two days' furlough to surprise her. Before she could get a train back to her home John's furlough will have expired and he will be on his way back to camp. The little mother does not know how to meet the situation and tears of fatigue and disappointment begin to flow.

"Well, that's too bad," says the sympathetic Y. W. C. A. worker. "But cheer up. You can just stay here for a couple of days. We'll send a wire to John at the first place his train stops and tell him to take the next train back. He can enjoy his furlough here."

This is done and the little family has a glorious day of it.

The Young Women's Christian association has established 92 hostess houses of this character for American soldiers and sailors and their families. In this brief bulletin of news lies one of the most potent factors in the winning of this war. Our boys are fighting for their homes. The Y. W. C. A. with its hostess work in this country and in France is helping to keep the ideal of American home life constantly before the men who are protecting it. These men had to go away from their individual homes, but there is a home which follows them—a place where they can go when they are off duty and meet their families and rest. There is a room in every Y. W. C. A. hostess house with a real fireplace in it and a domestic hearth. There are chairs with cushions on them; the china is not of the iron-bound bucket variety necessary in camps; and best of all, the boys say, there are nice women to talk to. No boy in camp would hesitate to ask his mother or sister or the girl he thinks most of to meet him at a Y. W. C. A. house, for he knows that the women she will see there are of the right kind. The very fact that it is known that there is a real, homey place near each camp authorized by the war department and presided over by dignified and refined women, has served very largely to discourage the other type of woman and keep her away from the men she formerly preyed upon.

The Y. W. C. A. houses are not established with any view to marking class lines, however, although many of the hostesses who assist led lives of greatest ease and luxury before the war. Democracy rules at the sign of the little Blue Triangle.

A story is told of a great merchant's wife whose individual fortune mounts to the million mark. This lady is a member of one of the Y. W. C. A. committees, and on one occasion she was helping in the cafeteria of a hostess house at the Great Lakes naval training station. A little shopgirl who had a "day off" from her work in the basement of the great store owned by the Y. W. C. A. worker's husband, and who had come to see her sailor brother, was in a State street hurry for service. She sharply ordered the merchant's wife to "look alive with these forks, girlie."

The lady addressed as "girlie" quite humbly saw to it that the pile of forks was replenished. Then she went over and talked to the girl, helped her to locate her brother and sent her away happy. The shopgirl never knew that she had been talking to her employer's wife.

There are two hostess houses at the Great Lakes station, and it is a wonderful sight to see the crowds of women relatives and friends of the sailors who throng to them on the Wednesday drill afternoons. From 1,000 to 3,000 persons a day are cared for in the cafeterias, and the nurseries are full of sailor babies, whose mothers can leave them there safely while they are on the grounds.

In addition to the hostess house work in this country the Y. W. C. A. has established the famous Hotel Petrograd in Paris as a center for transient women war workers overseas. There are also many foyers or recreation centers in France where girl munitions workers, signal corps girls and others are refreshed and brightened by association with the play leaders of the Y. W. C. A. who have introduced American gymnasium classes into French life.

SMART STYLE FOR A MISS



There cannot be two opinions about the fine style of this cloth coat for the miss of eleven or so years. It is very cleverly cut with body extended at the sides to meet pockets that merge their graceful lines into it. It is double-breasted, buttoning over at the left side, with three handsome buttons. There is a muffler collar of fur plush, which may be turned down, that buttons across the front. Buttons finish the sleeves and pockets.

WITH PANELED FRONT AND POCKETS



This little girls' frock may be simple, but it is quite a novelty in design. Of course it has real serviceable pockets—nearly all frocks for children have them—but the flat panel at the front, extending above the waistline for several inches, and the narrow belt placed lower than is usual, distinguish it. The turnover collar is of organdie with a bit of embroidery on it and the frock is of serge.

BEAD-TRIMMED SLIP-OVER BLOUSE



The slip-over blouse and the blouse extending below the waistline have the merit of beauty and the attraction of novelty to commend them. Here is a lovely blouse for fall that combines these new features in a compelling model of georgette with garniture of beads. The front is extended into a little apron and ends in a flat tassel of beads.

WORKING IN UNITY

Japan and the United States Exchange Ideas.

Island Empire Owes Its Systems of Technical Education to an American, and in Return Has Taught Us Much.

The arrival here sometime ago of a mission of eight officers of rank and distinguished record from Japan is proof of at least two things. It witnesses to the steadfastness of the national character, in seeking progressiveness as well as progress; and to Japan's purpose to keep in the foreground of invention and achievement, remarks New York Sun. No other nation realizes more keenly that in the rivalry of civilization the old must perpetually be renewed. There can be no standing still.

From the dawn of history Japan has excelled in fine and dainty work. Her museums illustrate the fact that her craftsmen invented and adapted. A little more than a real, not a poetical, "cycle of Cathay," that is, sixty years ago, according to oriental reckoning, the hermit nation suddenly found herself in the market place of the world. Though at first dazed, resources of mind and material were not lacking.

Age-old taste, skill, experience and reserve armies of trained craftsmen were at hand. Foreign teachers conferred no gift of brains or secrets of cunning. They simply pointed out the new paths and taught the modern methods of meeting the nation's needs. As early as 1861-63, after three years' labor, our own Raphael Pumpelly, still among us in vigor, revolutionized mining methods in Japan. When, in 1868, the intense inward political struggles between the old and the new were over, and Japan had a truly national government, the alertness of her people to the new situation supplied a striking feature in the history of modern education.

At a date when in Europe manual and technical training was still new, and among us the Rensselaer Polytechnic school at Troy was a lonely veteran, Yale and Harvard were at beginnings in this form of education, and even the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a baby, Japan had started in the race. Even before the department of education had been created, the necessity of Japan's training her own engineers, chemists and masters of applied science was pointed out to the important government. The newly elaborated scheme dividing the empire into eight great educational districts was, with the curricula, submitted to an American for criticism. He noted the serious defect of no provision for technical education. A long letter outlining courses of technical education and addressed to the Dai Jo Kuan, the supreme council, fell as spark upon powder. The department of education was created and a technological school started simultaneously in Tokyo. The system has ever since that time had a healthful development.

In addition to the eight universities and 37,810 lower schools of all sorts, there are now in operation under the government eighteen technical schools of the higher order, requiring a four years' course after graduation from the middle schools, while those under local or private auspices number many more. It was settled at court, by the United States minister in Yeddo, in the case of Raphael Pumpelly, that an engineer, civil, mining, or mechanical, was a gentleman and eligible to audience of both the president of the United States and the emperor of Japan. Ever since, the official and social status of a man trained to use his hands and brain in unity has been secure in the mikado's empire. At least two score of Americans have received imperial decorations for promoting technical science in Japan.

Nothing but good can come of mutual exchange of ideas. What the Japanese have borrowed from us is in the limelight, and we boast of it; what hundreds of American inventors and seekers for knowledge have found in Japan and taken as loan is cryptic and untrumpeted. Yet our debt is none the less real. It is well for the two civilizations to enrich each other. If, in admiring legend, King Solomon set the mechanic on the throne to signify the basis of his realm's wealth, none the less should both republic and empire honor the technician who unites power of brain and the discipline of education to dexterity of manipulation. Honor to the technical workers of Japan and America!

Finland's Aristocracy.

One of the anomalies of Finland, now struggling for its independence, is that it has inherited a foreign aristocracy, speaking Swedish. How foreign it remains to the true interests of Finland may be seen from the fact that it has all along worked for German intervention in Finland, and even helped to send thousands of young Finns to join the German army. With the importation of German rulers into Finland, the Finnish language will have one more competitor to cut it from the linguistic field, unless Swedish is entirely driven out by the language of the newly arrived supermen.

All in the Game.

"Who is that big, strapping woman near the green just ahead of us?" asked the golfer.

"Gee! That's my wife, as sure as I'm born," replied his partner, about to shoot.

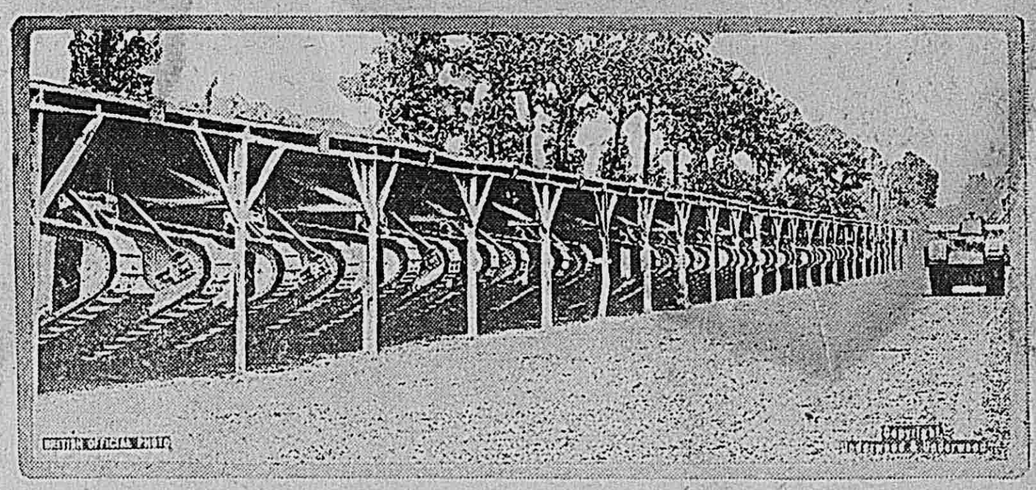
"Then I would suggest you approach with caution."

GERMAN PRISONERS BEING SEARCHED BY THE BRITISH



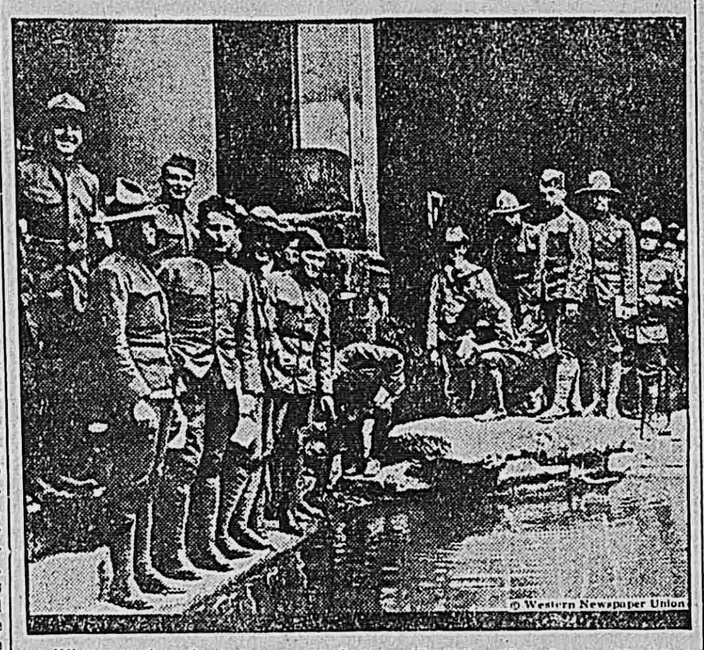
A batch of German prisoners who have been captured by the British being searched by their captors for concealed weapons and anything that may prove to be dangerous to the welfare of the allies.

SOME OF THE BRITISH TANKS THAT CRUSH THE HUNS



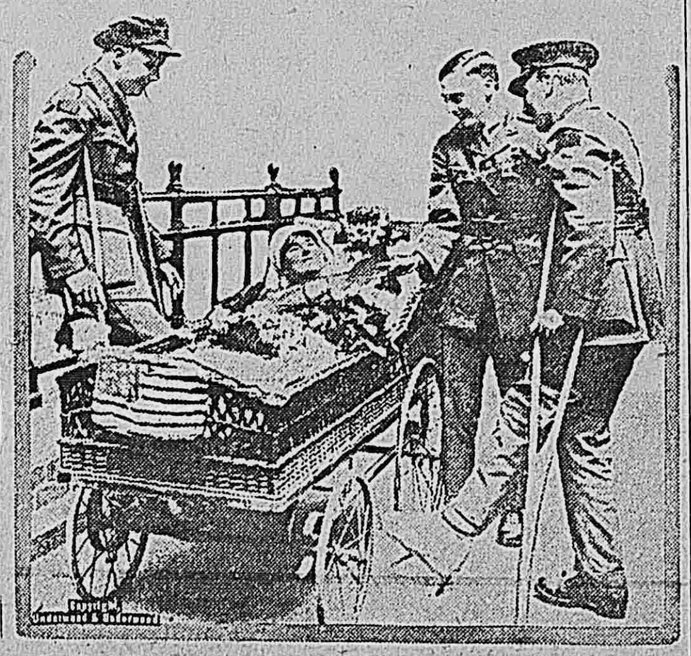
These are only a few of the many tanks that have been so instrumental in driving back the German hordes. Barrage fire and gas attack offer little resistance to the tank as they go forward crushing the "schrecklichkeit" out of the Boche.

YANKEES VISITING IN BATH, ENGLAND



Wherever American troops set foot on English soil today nothing but kind words and all the comforts of home greet them. Patriotic-minded English men and women arrange excursions and celebrations for them; in fact, everything possible is done to make them feel as if they were back home. This picture shows some Yankees inspecting the old Roman baths at Bath, England, near which city they are stationed.

FLOWERS FOR THEIR NURSE WHO IS ILL



British Tommies are presenting their American Red Cross nurse, who has become ill from hard work, with flowers in appreciation of the good care received by them at her hands. She had brought cheer and comfort to their hearts and thousands of others while they were stretched out helplessly on their cots at the Royal Free hospital.

IN SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS



Thomas J. Mooney, who was convicted of being a participant in the San Francisco preparedness day bomb explosion which caused the death of several people almost two years ago, photographed in the prison yard at San Quentin. He has been sentenced to death, but strenuous efforts are still being made to save his life.

T. N. T. From Pulp Mills.

The world is using a tremendous amount of trinitrotoluol, the high explosive of this war. In fact the supplies of toluol are in some danger of running short. What the Germans will do about it is not known, but the allies are turning to the Canadian pulp factories employing the sulphite process.

It appears that the turpentine from spruce is easily saved at the mills, and can be readily converted into toluol.

Since a gallon of turpentine per cord of wood is a possible by-product and $5 per barrel is paid for it, there will be some little increase in revenue for the pulp makers, and the armies will be enabled to keep on with their good work of defeating the enemy.

To Be Exact.

A recruit on night guard duty for the first time, observed a shadowy form approaching. Following his instructions, he cried:

"Halt! Who goes there?"

"Shut up!" a husky voice replied with some impatience. "I ain't going; I'm coming back."—Youth's Companion.

Local and Personal Happenings

Dr. Beebe spent Monday in Chicago.

Arthur Edgar was a Milwaukee visitor Monday.

Frank Palmer of Chicago spent over Sunday with home folks.

J. C. James and W. H. Osmond were Milwaukee visitors Monday.

Dr. F. S. Morrell and family spent over Sunday with relatives in Chicago.

For sale—7 room house and barn on Main street. Inquire of A. M. Christensen. 5ml.

Mrs. A. J. Heinicke and little daughter Alberta are visiting at the home of Dr. Beebe.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bacon returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives at Ringwood.

Tim Buckley was in Antioch last week bidding home folks good bye before he leaves for over seas duty.

Lawrence Richardson of Lake Forest spent Tuesday with his sister, Mrs. Lee Middendorff, and other relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Grice and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Emmons and family are spending the week at Lake Catherine.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

Miss Hazel White of Chicago spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents. Her sister Verna accompanied her home to spend the week.

On last Friday Mrs. Frank Klein was taken to the Wesley hospital to undergo an operation and at present she is getting along nicely.

Miss Pearl Hayes of Chetek, Wis., accompanied Mrs. Agnes White home last week. She will spend a few weeks at the John White home.

Floyd White of Waukegan, well known in this locality, was able to be out the first of the week, after a three weeks' selge of influenza and pneumonia

Mr. and Mrs H. Voss moved out of the Frank Palmer house, recently purchased by Bert Bown, the first of the week into the Watson house on Main street.

Last Thursday afternoon the Antioch fire department was called to the Sam. Straghan farm north of town to help extinguish a grass fire which threatoned to get beyond control.

Mr. and Mrs Gus Trieger and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Trieger drove to Norwood Park Wednesday to be in attendance at the funeral of their neice Miss Ella Trieger this (Thursday) forenoon.

Percy Hawkins returned to his work at Hammond, Ind., the first of the week, after having been home for a couple of weeks on account of Mrs. Hawkins having been ill with the influenza.

On Tuesday Sadie Richards, of this village, was granted a divorse from Charles S. Richards, charged with habitual drunkenness. The court also allowed her the legal share of $12,000 worth of property.

The Waukegan dreft board has received telegraphic orders from Adjutant General Dickson of Illinois, to postpone the entrainment of the October draft call until further notice, due to the prevaling epidemic of influenza.

Wednesday of this week Mrs. George Webb received a telegram saying that her son Ray had been seriously injured in action on the 8th of August. But in as much as she received a letter from Ray himself dated September 13, in which he says he is fine, she feels there is no cause for alarm.

Little Katherine Mitchell, five year old daugnter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell of Libertyville, died at the McAllister hospital of poeumonia which followed an operation for appendicitis, last Monday night. The remains were buried in the Lake Villa cemetery Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Mitchell was formerly Miss Blanche Dennison and was well known in this vicinity. Her brother, Lyman Dennison, who died of pneumonia at Camp Grant was buried in the same cemetery a week ago last Saturday.

The remains of Chas. J. Kaphengst were brought back to his home near Salem on Tuesday and on Wednesday were buried in the Salem Mound cemetery. The young man is a son of Mr and Mrs. Richard Kapghengst of Salem and had been attending the Iowa City University in the training detachment He was taken ill with influenza which was followed by pneumanja, and his death followed in a few days. He was given a military funeral which was in charge of six of his comrads in the service.

For the Baby.

The lung motor is an air pump which is good to start the breathing process in newly born babies.

George Yopp of Burlington spent Tuesday in Antioch.

Fred Shotliff of Bristol was calling on Antioch friends Monday.

Miss Mary Pollock of Chicago visited over Sunday at the home of her parents here.

Miss Blanch Stickles left Monday morning for Kenosha where she has a position.

Dr. Warriner spent Tuesday in Waukegan where he was called to serve on the examining board.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co, Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238. tf

Hermy Bock is again able to be out after a hard tussel with the "flu", but as yet has not returned to his duties at the post office.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kuhaupt and daughter Viola returned last week from a couple of weeks' auto trip through Wisconsin.

Last week James Horan received notice to report to the draft board in Waukegan Tuesday, but on Monday received another notice telling him not to report until further orders.

Don't forget to turn your clock back on the 27th, if you do not you may find yourself an hour ahead of every one else and likewise loose that last hour of good sleep in the moruing.

Art McGreal left Monday morning for Kenosha to report to the draft board for immediate duty. At the time of leaving he did not know to which camp he would be sent.

T. A. Simpson, county superintendent of schools, received notice Saturday that the state teachers' meeting which was to have been held at Elgin Nov. 1 and 2, has been postponed indefinitely because of the influenza situation. A large number of terchers from Lake county had planned to attend.

X-Ray Reflectors.

Mica has been found an excellent material for concentrating mirrors for X-rays. Glass will not do, because, smooth as it is, it is too rough for the extremely minute X-rays, which are much smaller than light waves. Glass diffuses the X-rays, much as a rough surface diffuses light waves, but it was found that the surface of mineral crystals were of the requisite smoothness for reflecting X-rays, and of them mica is the most adaptable, being readily split into sheets.

Origin of "Yankee."

It is said the term "Yankee" originated with the Indians when they were in alliance with the French colonists against the English. They were unable to pronounce the French words "Les Anglais" and pronounced the words "Yangee" which gradually took the form of "Yankee." When the English abandoned the country the Indians made no distinction between the former colonists and the English themselves, and the term clung to the Americans.

HIGHWAY NOTICE

Public Letting of Road Work

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned officials of the town of Antioch, at the town hall, in Antioch, at 3 o'clock p. m., Saturday, Nov. 2, 1918, for the graveling of the following road:

The Pikeville road from end of gravel in section 2, 46-10, easterly for a distance of one hundred-ninety rods, more or less.

Said improvement shall consist of furnishing, delivering and spreading pit-run gravel, using three (3) cubic yards per lineal rod of road.

Each bidder will state in his proposal the name and location of the pit from which he proposes to furnich gravel.

Right is reserved to increase or diminish amount of work to be done to the extent of twenty (20) per cent as conditions may be found to warrant.

Each bidder shall tender with his bid for road a certified check of fifty ($50.00) dollars, made payable to the town clerk of the town of Antioch, as a guarantee that if awarded contract he will promptly enter into contract and file a good and sufficient bond

Work shall begin within ten (10) days after the awarding of contract, and shall be completed by December 15, 1918. Work shall be performed in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the County Superintendent of Highways, and to his entire satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of and under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways of Antioch. Said work is to be paid for when the year's taxes are collected.

Dated at Antioch, Illinois, this 21st day of October, A. D. 1818.

FRANK DUNN,
Commissioner of Highways.
C. F. RICHARDS,
Town Clerk.

CHAS. E. RUSSELE,
Co. Superintendent of Highways.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Auction Sale

At the Silver Lake Resort, Silver Lake, Wis.,

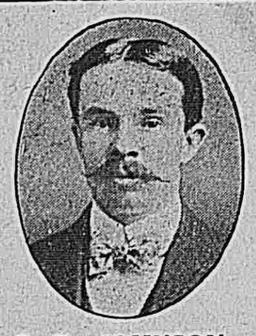
Thursday, Oct. 31,

At 1 P. M.

Among the property to be sold is one Electric Marquette Piano with organ, pipes and mandolin accommodation one Marquette Player Piano, with about 150 music rolls, both as good as new.

Horse, wagon, plow, drag, eight row boats, iron beds, mattress, two hotel ice boxes, one house ice box and other articles.

CHAS. WENZLAFF,
Silver Lake, Wis.



P. B. JOHNSON
General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of values and gets the highest prices. Farm sales a specialty. For dates, call this office, or Phone 111-M

Zion City, Ill.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe. 51tf

FOR SALE—Corn binders and binding twine. Inquire of C. F. Richards. 4

FOR SALE—A Ford roadster in good condition. Inquire of W. S. Adams.

FOR SALE—Good second hand cook stove. Inquire of Bert Edwards, Antioch R. D. 2 7w3

FOR SALE—A seven room house with bath on Spafford street. L. J. Osmond. 8tf

FOR SALe—Nine head of young heifers, one and two years old. Chas. Anderson, Antioch, Ill.

FOR RENT—The old McDougal farm east of Loon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatten, Antioch, Ill. 49tf

LOST—In the Village of Antioch, a ladies Sabel neck piece. Marked on inside "Paulin." A reasonable reward will be paid.

FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1150 Lovel Ave., Chicago. w4

PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL

Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning $3.00

INGALLS BROS.
WAUKEGAN
OPTOMETRISTS
Graduates of McCormick
OPTICAL COLLEGE



EYES TESTED GLASSES FITTED
ARTIFICIAL EYES

THE BLUE TRIANGLE ON BABEL'S TOWER

Lucia pulled her shawl farther across her face and shrank down on the station platform bench as the solid blue figure suddenly bent down over her. Excitedly she shook her head in answer to the question that she could not understand. She searched through her red plaid waist for the paper that Tony had folded into a little square and given to her. The writing on it, in the English that Tony knew and she did not, told the house where she lived. Tony had explained it all to her that morning. He had told it to her again at the station. Then, waving his hat, he had disappeared into the train with the rest of the men, and Lucia had been left standing oueside the gate. There were crowds of women pushing all about her. They were weeping. So Lucia wept, too.

Lucia had been betrothed to Tony in the old country. Five years before, with a long ticket for New York pinned into his inside pocket, her lover had left her. He wrote in every letter that he had made her a home in the new country. Her dowry money had finally provided her own transportation, and for two months Tony and she had been married. Then he had drawn a ticket with a number on it, and this morning he had gone off to war.

To the policeman Lucia told all these things in rapid Italian. But the policeman only talked back to her as rapidly in a language that was not Italian. She followed him dumbly to headquarters. An hour later a woman wearing American clothes gently began talking to her in beautiful Italian.

Italian Lucia was only one of thousands of foreign-born women, Syrians, Italians, Armenians, Russians, Lithuanians, Polish, who, when the draft called their men folk to the American colors, asked in helpless confusion what it was all about. When would their men be back? What did people mean when they told them they would receive money through the mail? Where could they find work that they knew how to do? Was there no one who could explain it all to them in their own language?

The Y. W. C. A. was ready to offer assistance, but it would be of no value to offer it in English. Consequently it had to supply a corps of women who could talk to the foreign-born woman at her own door in the language that she was used to hearing in the homeland. To teach her English was as essential a factor in her Americanization as to find her a job. Therefore the war council of the Y. W. C. A. set out to find her English.

A year before the war began in Europe, the leaders of the Young Woman's Christian association foresaw just such a situation, and made ready to meet it. They studied the needs of the immigrant. They trained skilled American social workers to become familiar with the home habits and to speak the language of the Lett and the Hungarian and the Greek and the other foreign mothers who brought babies and bundles over from Ellis island to Battery park.

The organization into which this experiment has developed was named by the Y. W. C. A. national board, "The International Institute for Young Women." In terms which these women can understand, it is teaching the foreign-born how to sew and cook and care for the baby.

To girls like Italian Lucia, who confusedly lingered on the station platforms when the draft trains pulled out, the W. Y. C. A. is giving direct assistance. Educated European women, appointed to the regular staff of workers at the camp Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses are able to talk to the drafted men in their own language, assist them in writing letters home, and in arranging furloughs and little visits to the camp.

"The Home Information Service for Foreign Families of Enlisted Men" is doing practical relief work for the wives and mothers. The purpose of the board is to help the women folk left behind to understand where their boys are and how they are being treated; how they need home support and cheer, how to send them comforts, and to keep pace themselves by learning English and other things, so that when the boys come home they will not find their women still very un-American and out of sympathy with them.

Food conservation bulletins have been translated into 18 or 19 languages. At the factories and munition plants interpreters are available for the non-English speaking women by whom the real war industries of the country are being largely carried on. In 25 important cities International Institute Bureaus are training American and foreign women for full time social service work with foreigners. Twenty-four trained women are employed on the national and district field staff of the Y. W. C. A. On June 15 there were 105 trained women working at Americanization.

When more than 75,000 Chicago men filled out their blue cards for the September 12 draft, Gang Luo Wong appeared at one precinct bringing with him Mrs. Gang Wong and the three children. All five wished to register. The enrolling clerk explained, but the Gang Luo Wongs make many broken Chinese remonstrances before the master of the family was induced to sign a card without his wife. Mrs. Wong could not speak English. What would his family do in a strange country if Gang Luo went to war? All over the United States Chinese and Poles and Serbs were asking the same question. It is to just such needs that the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. is organized to give assistance.

Announcement

We believe that the druggists as well as other business men is entitled to reasonable hours.

We will close our store at 6:00 P. M. every evening, except Wednesday and Saturday, during the winter.

Open Sundays 8:00 to 10:00 A. M. and 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

We are at your service, however, day or night in case of sickness or emergency. Residence telephone 176-J,

King's Drug Store

Telephone 111-M. and Farmer's Line.

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

LOW CORN KING



Raise the Limit

EVERY farmer who has access to a pile of stable manure or who keeps live stock on his farm should have a Corn King manure spreader this year. Don't let power and help conditions keep you from raising as much as you can on every acre. Begin to use a Low Corn King spreader right after harvest, and fertilize your fields. There is no easier, surer, or better way to secure a paying increase in crops from every acre you plant. How would a thirty-bushel-to-the-acre increase in corn, or a ten-bushel increase in wheat look to you next year? All right, then buy and use a

Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Three sizes—small, medium, and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with working parts of the spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns short. Drive from both rear wheels. Return apron driven by worm gear which insures even spreading up hill and down. Pull comes straight on steel frame. Solid two-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. All-steel beater cannot warp, shrink, or rot. Built up to International Harvester standards of quality in every respect.

Buy a Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader. Come in and place your order now.

MANURE SPREADERS

Chas. F. Richards, Antioch, Agent.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewlery at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

DR. L. H. COULSON

Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.

THE GATES OF VALENCIENNES

French Reach Danube River in East as Battle Progresses in the West.

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IS PUSHING NORTHWARD

Capture German Positions in Drizzling Rain—Hun Retreat in Belgium Gains Momentum—Capture of Thielt, Important Rail Center, Is Completed.

Paris, Oct. 22.—French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin in the Balkans.

London, Oct. 22.—The British forces fighting north of Le Cateau have captured Amerval, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France. The British are now two miles from Valenciennes, the great industrial city in northern France. Their gain in this direction was the result of a powerful and successful stroke east and southeast of Denain, in which their advance swept everything before them.

To the north Haig's men also have fought their way to a point about two miles from Tournai, the hinge on which the German retreat has swung both to the north and south.

Over Scheldt Canal.

In Belgian Flanders, the allies have continued their thrust eastward, despite desperate and stiffening enemy resistance. Ghent is less than seven miles from the allies' line, and the Scheldt canal crossed at several places.

Audenarde, 15 miles southwest of Ghent, is nearly encircled and its fall is expected momentarily.

Southward, in the Solesmes-Le Cateau region, the British pushed over the Lille river, as well as a small stream called the Escaillon river, while latest reports say the Anglo-American forces are fighting on the Harpies brook, about three miles to the east.

One of the most important gains of the day, however, has been scored by the Anglo-American forces, which forced a crossing of the Oise river on a wide front south of Etreaux, and apparently have outflanked Guise from the north. Heavy fighting also has been reported north of Laon.

Yanks Make Progress.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 22.—The American attack, though on a comparatively small scale, was entirely successful.

The Bois De Ruppe and a formidable hill, No. 209, both points of strategic importance, were rushed and cleared of the enemy within three hours, despite unusual machine gun opposition.

Another success for the Americans was the expulsion of the enemy from his last positions in Bantheville wood. He had hung on to the northern edges of this machine gun stronghold, from which it was possible to direct a harrassing enfilading fire.

15,000 Huns Interned.

London, Oct. 21.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eccloo, in the allied offensive, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam.

Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border Saturday night and were received enthusiastically by the populace.

In the other sections of Belgium the German retirement continued with increased speed as the allied pressure strengthened.

French troops completed the capture of Thielt, the important railroad town 17 miles west of Ghent, and, progressing eastwards, reached Grammene, Gothem and Wielsbeke, west of the Courtrai-Deynze line.

The British troops in Belgium advanced to nearly four miles east of Courtrai, toward the Scheldt.

British Advance Mile.

Farther south, on the French side of the border, the British attacked on a ten-mile front, east of Cambrai and advanced one mile.

They captured Solesmes, six miles northwest of Le Cateau, where German resistance has been particularly stubborn in the last few days. The high ground opposite Colesmes, east of the Selle river, also was taken.

Field Marshal Haig's troops also crossed the Selle River north of Le Cateau in spite of strong opposition.

Mangin Cuts New Line.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Unofficial dispatches from the front state General Mangin's army has broken through the whole Wagnerian defense system and has advanced five kilometers (a little more than three miles) in the direction of Marles an important railway point on the Serre, northeast of Laon.

Americans Make Gains.

With the American First Army, Oct. 21.—Pushing northward amid a drizzling rain in all-day fighting, we nibbled off the Bois des Rappes and Bois Claibechene, west of Bantheville, while other American elements, through the fiercest fighting, progressed slightly northwest of Bantheville in the thick woods in that region, nearly reaching the next German line of defense, the strong "Frey" position.

Thus we have driven the Germans back everywhere along a three-mile front from the woods forming the outer defense of the "freya stellung."

Belgian Coast Cleared of Huns.

London, Oct. 19.—The Belgian coast has been restored to the Belgian people. Allied troops have occupied Zeebrugge. The fall of this port cost the kaiser, his most valuable U-boat base, and broke the German grip on the coveted North sea littoral.

Germany's dream of an invasion of England across the North sea from Calais is ended.

Eight Miles From Ghent.

Bruges, seven miles south of Zeebrugge, also evacuated by the enemy, was occupied by the Belgians.

Reports state the allies are now eight miles from Ghent. The Germans, rolled back from the coast, are retreating with great speed toward Eecloc and Ghent.

The enemy is giving ground hastily to bring his armies safely out of the trap which menaces them; but from the French frontier to the Meuse river he still is fighting desperately to hold back the lower jaw of the great Foch pincer from closing in a great converging movement and entrapping in its maw the German fighting force in its entirety.

And thus far, through the use of picked troops and machine gunners who know defeat only in death, he has warded off the culminating blow.

Dispatches from the front reported the French and Belgians nearing Devnze, eight miles southwest of Ghent.

The French have captured Thielt, west of Ghent.

Belgian cavalry is pursuing the retreating enemy with the object of cutting off his retreat to Ghent. The artillery is following swiftly and carrying out a vogorous bombardment.

Belgian infantry forces entered Bruges, seven miles southeast of Zeebrugge.

The Germans are preparing to inundate the lowlying lands south of the River Scheldt in eastern Belgium, a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam reports. The inhabitants have been ordered to abandon their homes immediately.

A Havre dispatch says the German high command fears an uprising by the people of Belgium while the German armies are retreating. The German military authorities have been conferring with the civilian authorities to enlist the latter's aid in suppressing outbreaks.

In the center of the attack in the northern area the British are advancing east of Courtrai. The Germans, falling back toward Audenarde, 30 miles west of the Belgian capital, are trying to retard their pursuers by stubborn machine gun resistance.

Roubaix Is Entered.

Turcoing and Roubaix, two basns northeast of Lille, are in British hands.

East of Douai Field Marshal Haig is marching toward Valenciennes. In the operation south of Velenciennes Thursday the British took 4,000 prisoners.

The Germans are retiring between the Oise and the Serre to escape a pocket, the sides of which were being pressed in by the French. The French are advancing northeastward from the junction of the two rivers and have taken Aguilcourt, two miles east of the junction and north of the Serre.

Huns on the Run.

Paris, Oct. 18.—King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 18.—Belgian patrols have entered Bruges and cavalry is operating on both sides. Belgian guns are now firing from south of the city.

Under pressure of the allied armies, the Germans are abandoning the entire Belgian seasoast and are seeking refuge behind the outer defenses of Antwerp.

Ostend has been occupied by the British from both the land and sea and the allies are driving forward along the coast in the direction of Zeebrugge, the second U-boat base. Reports were to the effect that Zeebrugge, 14 miles northeast of Ostend, had been evacuated by the Germans.

Five Miles From Bruges.

The British were a scant five miles from the city of Bruges, the center of the German rail lines in Belgium.

Meanwhile to the south, in French Flanders, the British completed the capture of Lille, the last of the great bastions which for four years maintained the German defensive system from the North sea to Switzerland.

These were the outstanding events in a day of supreme triumph for the allied arms.

The British and Belgians put to flight General Von Arnum's army of 17 divisions and that army is in imminent danger of being entrapped and forced to surrender.

CHAPTERS TOLD OF RED CROSS WORK

Annual Meetings Listen to Report Made by Organization's War Council.

ONE-FOURTH OF COUNTRY'S POPULATION IS ENROLLED.

Estimated That Approximately Eight Million Women Are Engaged in Canteen Work and the Production of Relief Supplies—Vast Sums Expended.

Red Cross chapters throughout the country held their annual meetings October 23, at which the following message from the War Council was read:

To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 480,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 20,648,103 annual members, besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than $115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of $170,000,000.

From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately $24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women.

To the foreging must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

490,120 refugee garments.
7,123,621 hospital supplies.
10,786,489 hospital garments.
10,134,501 knitted articles.
192,748,107 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least $44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Spent in Work.

By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly $29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about $22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about $11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of $33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of $44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the $33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least $11,000,000.

It will thus been seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least $325,000,000.

Revealed America's Heart.

It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspeakable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized.

Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the medical corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which, we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of inestimable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope.

Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies; and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift.

What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very truth "the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest.

The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which service in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
Henry P. Davison, Chairman.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

GERMANY CONFESSES TO WAR ATROCITIES

Reply to Wilson's Note Is Admission of Crimes, Although Denied.

SINKING OF PASSENGER BOATS ORDERED STOPPED

Hun Troops Also Ordered to Spare Cities, Doctor Solf Tells the President—Declares German Government Is Reformed and Kaiser Shorn of Power.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Germany's reply to President Wilson as received by wireless is regarded here as an awkward attempt to accept the terms for an armistice laid won by President Wilson.

Text of the Note.

London, Oct. 22.—The text of the German note, as received by wireless, is as follows:

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of the evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

"The German government suggests to the government that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details.

"It trusts that the president of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

Protests Atrocity Charges.

"The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are punished.

"The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government purposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

"As a fundamental condition for peace the president prescribes the 'destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world.' To this the German government replies:

New Government Held in Accord.

"The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of presentation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle?) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

"The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the reichstag.

"The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded.

Backed by People, Claim.

"The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

"The question of the president—with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing—is, therefore, answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people. SOLF."

Puts Wreath on Lille Statue.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The American ambassador, William G. Sharp, placed at the foot of the statue of the City of Lille a wreath of flowers. He also deposited a shield bearing an inscription of tribute from the United States.

Boston Lifts Grip Ban.

Boston, Oct. 22.—Normal conditions were resumed in this city when schools, theaters, motion picture houses, dance halls, billiard, pool rooms, bowling alleys, saloons, soda fountains and other places reopened.



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug-stores or send 50c. to Publisher, 654 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.

Murphysboro, Ill.—"When I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines I was just a nervous wreck, I could hardly be on my feet. While not able to work I tried to keep up. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery and I took three bottles of each. I began to get better and when the treatment was finished I was much stronger and better able to work. The remedies were fine; easy to take and fully satisfactory."
—*Mrs. Wm. Blackburn, 627 No. 14th St.*

BEYOND POWER OF LANGUAGE

Writer Declares It Impossible to Adequately Picture the Magnificence of Panama Palm Trees.

Mark Twain once described a palm as "Nature's imitation of an umbrella that had been out to see what a cyclone is like, and is trying not to look disappointed." But R. P. Chaddock of Benton Harbor, Mich., in a delightfully interesting and informative brochure which he has published for private distribution, entitled "Panama and the Canal Zone," and which is compiled from a series of "Vacation Letters" written by him when on an extended visit there, says he is sure Twain's description is a gross libel on the magnificent palm trees of Panama. Mr. Chaddocks writes: "There are scores of palms, some of them dwarfed and squat, others towering toward the blue sky before the frond bursts into the gorgeous plume of the royal palm. High up in ceiba and ebo trees cling festoons of orchids, absorbing from the air the beauties of the stars and the tints of the rainbow. But what's the use! When no man can paint, much less describe, a single lily, what chance is there to compose in words a melodic strain in the divine scenic harmony of the gem of the tropics?"

White Man Stops to Eat.

A teacher in an Indian agricultural school in South Dakota writes us that the loyalty of the Sioux in that region is astonishing. Many have quietly enlisted without fuss or hurrah, but with great determination. She adds: "My neighbor, Frisking Elk, who lost a leg befriending the whites in the old hostile days, expressed the wish that he had the missing limb that he might now go and fight; but he adds: 'I do not think much of the way the white man fights now. He sleeps, then he eats, then he rests a while, then he fights, then he eats. No, that's not the way. When I used to fight I used to go three, four and five days without eating.'"—Outlook.

The old home farm is one power that can thrill the heart with an unspoken song.



Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

"There's a Reason"

ROUMANIA TO RE-ENTER WAR

Wants Wilson to Pledge the Return of Provinces Taken by Huns.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Roumania wants to re-enter the war against Germany. She will do so if—

President Wilson declares for recovery of Transylvania and other unredeemed provinces peopled by Roumanians.

The allies agree to provide arms and ammunition to the Roumania army, stripped by Germany when she inflicted the enforced peace of Bucharest.

Wilson & Co. Are Cleared.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have been cleared of charges alleging sale of bad meat to the army, which have been pending before the federal trade commission since last March. The charges were dismissed after hearing by the board members.

WHY RED CROSS IS LOVED.

Saving Life of Italian Soldier's Wife Incident of the Work.

His wife had been very ill, and was sent by the American Red Cross to recuperate in one of its country summer homes, unknown to "Gigi," who was doing his country's work in the trenches. This is the way he expresses himself when he learns what has been done:

"Most illustrious officers of the Red Cross:

"I feel that it is my duty to tell you how thankful I feel for your kindness to my wife. When I got a letter from her, in her own handwriting, telling me how your good people had picked her up and carried her off to a most comfortable home in the mountains, where she is feeling better every day, well—I just cried tears of joy, and am not a bit ashamed of them! We Italians have a good friend in America. I salute you with gratitude and esteem. Adieu!"

HUN SOCIALISTS RIOT, IS REPORT

Police Charge German Disturbers With Sabers, Says Cologne Volks Zeitung.

MARSEILLAISE SUNG BY MOB

Open Mutinies Reported in the Hun Armies as Civilians Jeer Kaiser and Hindenburg—War Ministers Hold Long Sessions.

London, Oct. 21.—The British foreign office announced officially there was no truth in the rumor that his majesty's government had been in touch with Austrian statesmen in Switzerland or elsewhere.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, says there were government conferences in Berlin that lasted all day. The war ministry held a five-hour session in which the military chiefs participated.

A demonstration by German independent socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, is reported by the Cologne Volks Zeitung. The crowd sang the "Marseillaise."

The police, adds the newspaper, prevented the demonstrators from reaching the imperial palace. There was a clash, in which some of the crowd were slightly injured by the police sabers.

Dispatches from Zurich say official statements issued by the entente war offices no longer are published in Germany.

Rumors reaching Zurich are to the effect that there have been outbreaks among the soldiers at the front.

Abusive placards concerning the emperor, the crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have been posted in various railroad stations in Germany.

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—The German "war cabinet" is in continuous session in Berlin, receiving hourly reports from German headquarters in the field, according to advices from the German capital.

The German answer to President Wilson is not yet completed, the dispatches state. Admiral von Scheer, commander of the German high seas fleet, has arrived in Berlin and is conferring with the military and political leaders.

Thursday night's report of the recall by wireless of all U-boats remains unconfirmed officially. Advices are to the effect that since the German armistice offer no U-boats have been sent out.

Latest word regarding the reichstag is that the next session will not be held until Tuesday. This indicates to some observers here that the German answer will not be dispatched until next week, since the reichstag is generally expected to be called upon to approve that answer, in order to show the world it comes from the German people's representatives.

TO FEED RESCUED BELGIANS

Hoover Arranges for 20,000,000 Emergency Rations for the Civilian Population.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Arrangements have been made by the Belgian relief commission with the British quartermaster general for 20,000,000 emergency rations to be furnished immediately to the rescued civilian population in Belgium. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, announced that the rations would come from the stores of the British army in Belgium and would be paid for by the relief commission.

WILSON GETS CZECHS' EDICT

Declaration of Independence of Slovaks' Council Received by the President.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The declaration of independence adopted by the Czecho-Slovaks' national council was presented to President Wilson. The Czecho-Slovaks by their declaration sever all ties connecting them with Austria-Hungary. Professor Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak national council, signed the declaration as the president of the new provisional government.

TURKS OFFER NO OPPOSITION

Moslems in Syria Are Not Fighting British—English 100 Miles South of Aleppo.

London, Oct. 21.—In Syria the Turks are not offering any opposition to the British advancing toward Aleppo. It is reported that a force of 12,000 Turkish soldiers is being concentrated at Aleppo under Gen. Liman von Sanders. British forces already are north of Homa, 100 miles south of Aleppo.

Clock Goes Back October 27.

Washington, Oct. 21.—No further effort will be made by congress to continue the existing daylight saving law and the hands of the clocks will be turned back an hour on October 27, as originally planned.

Former Senator Kearns Dies.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 21.—Former United States Senator Thomas Kearns, mining magnate and railway builder, died at his home here following a stroke of apoplexy suffered several days ago.

AUSTRIA GETS COLD COMFORT

"People Must Rule," Is Kernel of Answer Made to Country's Peace Note.

FREEDOM BEFORE ALL THINGS

Austro-Hungarian Government Must Satisfy National Aspirations of Its Own People Before Peace Conditions May Be Considered.

Washington, Oct. 22.—President Wilson has rejected the Austrian offer to conclude an armistice and negotiate peace. He declared that mere autonomy for Austrian nationalities was not sufficient, but that they must have liberty.

The text of the note handed to the Swedish minister follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am instructed by the president to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:

"The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States. Among the fourteen terms of peace which the president formulated at that time occurred the following:

"'X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.'

"Since that sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United States, the government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and that the Czecho-Slovak national council is a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

"The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

In announcing his reply, Secretary Lansing also made public the official text of the Austro-Hungarian note. It follows:

"Legation of Sweden, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1918.—(Translation.)—Excellency: By order of my government I have the honor confidentially to transmit herewith to you the following communication of the imperial and royal government of Austro-Hungary to the president of the United States of America:

"'The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war, and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship, the president of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea, and in the air and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account.'

"Be pleased to accept, etc.,

"W. A. F. EKEVGREN.

"His excellency, Mr. Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, Washington."

Railroaders Buy Bonds.

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 22.—Employees at the general headquarters of the Monon railroad here subscribed $125,000 to the fourth loan. The entire system subscribed $260,000.

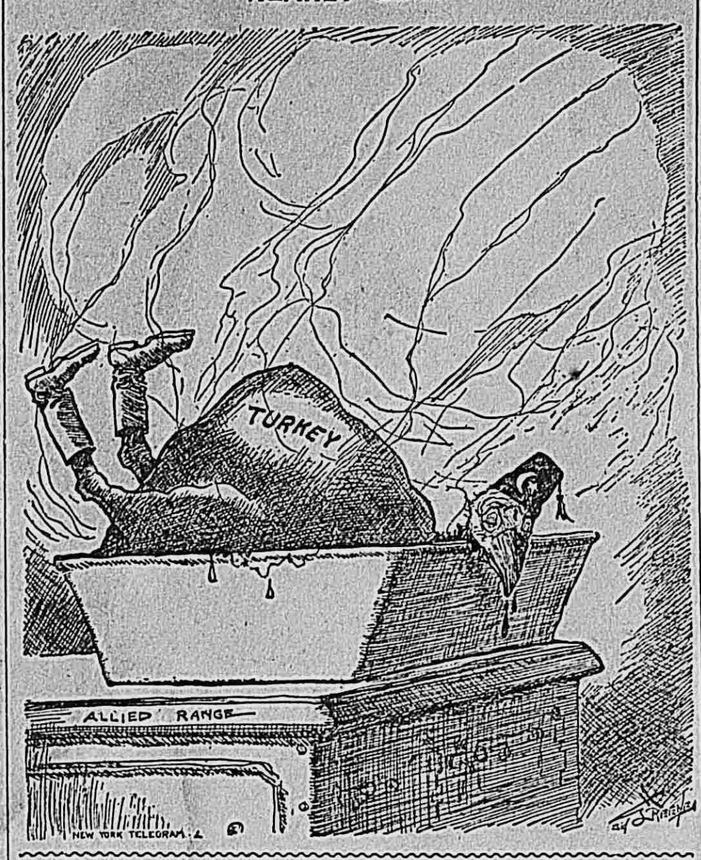
Tris Speaker to Fly.

Boston, Oct. 22.—Tris Speaker, great center fielder on the Cleveland American league baseball club, will enter the naval aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in this city.

Co-Eds Buy Liberty Bonds.

Urbana, Ill., Oct. 22.—University of Illinois co-eds have bought $42,000 worth of Liberty bonds for which they will pay by waiting on table, washing dishes, housework, typewriting and clerking.

NEARLY DONE



HUGE SUM FOR ARMY

FORCE OF 5,000,000 MEN TO COST $36,000,000,000.

Largest Deficiency Appropriation Bill Ever Presented to United States Congress.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Immediate consideration was given by the house to the military deficiency bill carrying $6,345,755,000, reported by the appropriations committee, to provide for the enlarged war program during the coming nine months. The measure provides $6,152,062,000 for the army, $107,217,000 for the navy and $70,000,000 for family allowances for soldiers and sailors.

An army of about 5,000,000 men, 80 divisions in France and 18 in training at home by July 1 next, is what the new program calls for. To prepare and maintain it the amount now proposed brings the total appropriations and authorizations for the year up to $36,000,000,000.

Ceaseless prosecution of the war is the underlying thought back of the bill, said Chairman Sherley in submitting his report.

More than half of the total amount of appropriations and authorizations carried in the bill is for the ordnance department to permit the ordnance needs until December 31, 1919, to be planned by the war department.

General Horney, head of the ordnance bureau, told the committee that the new program calls for 14,600 new guns for the increased artillery. The Neville island ordnance plant near Pittsburgh for constructing 14, 16 and 18-inch guns will be increased, he said, so that it will provide for the entire coast artillery needs, as also a part of the navy's demands. The output of ammunition at the plant will begin in December next year, with the first gun being finished early in 1920.

JOHN A. STERLING IS KILLED

Congressman From Bloomington, Ill., Dies in an Automobile Accident—Others Injured.

Chicago, Oct. 19. — Congressman John A. Sterling of Bloomington was killed and his law partner, W. W. Whitmore, and the latter's wife were injured in an automobile accident south of Pontiac. Mr. Whitmore was badly hurt, but his wife escaped with a few bruises. Miss Anna Lange, also of Bloomington, the fourth occupant of the car, was painfully hurt.

According to information received by Col. Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Republican state central committee, the automobile overturned in making a turn near the poor farm. The injured persons and Congressman Sterling's body were taken to Pontiac.

12,966,594 IN NEW DRAFT

Number Registered September 12 Exceeds the Estimate of General Crowder by 187,836.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,758 made by experts in the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Wilson Made Spanish Citizen.

Barcelona, Spain, Oct. 22.—President Wilson was unanimously proclaimed a citizen of Barcelona. The honor was accorded him in recognition of his "great efforts made in favor of world justice."

Halt Influenza Epidemic.

Camp Custer, Mich., Oct. 22.—The Spanish influenza-pneumonia epidemic here seems under control. A notable decrease in pneumonia cases and an almost complete eradication of influenza is evident.

"FLU" EPIDEMIC GROWS

DEATH RATE IN UNITED STATES INCREASES ALARMINGLY.

Census Bureau Gives Figures Showing Jump of From Two to Seven Times.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The highest mortality rates since the beginning of the Spanish influenza epidemic were reached during the past week in practically all the larger centers of population.

Figures made public by the United States census bureau covering the principal cities of the country, show that the normal death rate has increased from two to seven times as a direct result of the contagion, which still is spreading rapidly in civilian communities.

Fall River, Mass., shows the highest advance, jumping to 100.4 from an average rate of 18.7. These figures represent an annual rate per 1,000 population.

The rate for Philadelphia computed on the same basis was 97.2, compared with a nominal rate of 14.3. The third highest rate was attained at Lowell, Mass., reaching 89.8, as compared with an average of 17.6. Boston, where up to the past week the mortality has been greater than in any other city in the country, has dropped to fourth place, with a rate of 87.3, against an average rate of 15.2. The rate of the national capital has climbed to 86.7 from 15.5.

The normal rates of New York and Chicago have nearly trebled during the epidemic. New York's rate is given as 30.1, as against an average of 11.9 while Chicago has risen from 13.2 to 33.7.

TOWNS SAVED FROM FIRES

Flames Sweeping Forests in Minnesota Reported Checked—Many Still Burning.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 19.—Federal Dam, Aitkin, Crosby and Ironton, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad, are reported safe from fires which came near to those towns.

Fifty fires are reported scattered through St. Louis county.

All business is suspended in Ironton and Crosby. At McGrath the fires are under control. Fires around McGregor and north of Aitkin, near Palisade and Libby are still burning.

LIFT BAN ON SHIPPING NEWS

Pacific Ocean Movements May Be Published, With Exception of War Vessels.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The censorship ban upon information of shipping movements on the Pacific coast was lifted. Except in the case of war vessels, transports and munitions carriers, the navy withdraws its request that newspapers refrain from publishing the movements of ships in and out of Pacific ports.

Allies In Town of Kadish.

Archangel, Northern European Russia, Oct. 21.—Allied forces have occupied the town of Kadish, in the province of Vologda, and have advanced for a distance of five miles to the south of that place along the railway.

King George's Physician Arrives.

New York, Oct. 22.—Col. Sir Thomas Mills, surgeon to King George, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Brakeley-Monihan, arrived at an Atlantic port with a number of other notable British army and naval officers.

Czecho-Slovaks Win Battle.

Shanghai, Oct. 22.—Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. The bolsheviki lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains.

LOAN IN FINAL HOUR GOES OVER

Liberty Subscription Is Put to Good by 25 Million Real Americans.

GOAL PASSED BY BIG MARGIN

Washington Reports Say It Probably Will Take Two or Three Weeks to Ascertain Amount Subscribed in Excess of Call.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Estimates and figures showing the success of the fourth Liberty loan poured into the treasury, indicating that there were about 25,000,000 subscribers during the campaign which closed Saturday night and that the $6,000,000,000 goal was passed by several hundred millions.

All orders for coupon bonds are being filled immediately, and plenty of registered bonds will be ready as fast as requisitions for them, accompanied by the necessary information concerning the individual owners reach the treasury.

Reports from all the reserve districts early in the day showed the honor roll of subscribers bears 22,000,000 names as a minimum, and probably will be found to have several million more.

Owing to influenza, peace talk and the fact that many participants in the third loan now are in the army, the number of subscribers in the Boston, Philadelphia and, possibly some other districts, probably is no greater than in the preceding loan.

It is apparent, however, that at least 20 per cent of the population of the United States bought bonds, a record equaling and probably exceeding the percentage record of the British Victory loan of 1917, which had 9,000,000 subscribers. The $5,000,000,000 subscribed to that loan is exceeded by more than a billion dollars. Thus all records, both for size and distribution of war bonds, are broken by the fourth Liberty loan.

The first Liberty loan had about 4,500,000 subscribers, or 4 per cent of the population. The second had about 9,600,000, or 9 per cent. The third had 18,300,000, or approximately 17.7 per cent.

ORDER ON LIQUOR NOT O. K.'D

Attorney General Gregory Does Not Approve Restrictions Promulgated in Chicago by Subordinate.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—John J. Bradley, United States marshal, received the following communication from Attorney General T. W. Gregory:

"The regulations affecting the sales of liquor promulgated at Chicago by Mr. Clabaugh, superintendent of the bureau of investigation, were issued without authority and without consultation with any one law officer of the department of justice. I am in full sympathy with their purpose, but personally believe that such regulations if promulgated by proper local authorities, would be very effective in carrying out the purpose of the selective service act. Under section 12 of that act the only federal official invested with power to promulgate regulations is the president of the United States."

INSISTS FOE CRUCIFIED COLE

Senator Poindexter of Washington Declares He Has Letters That Will Prove It.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Senator Poindexter of Washington read to the senate a letter from Dr. T. H. Howard of St. Louis stating that a brother of Sergt. A. R. Cole of East Liverpool O., who served with the Canadian forces in France, had affidavits to prove the widely circulated story that the sergeant was crucified upon a door with German bayonets. Senator Poindexter produced the letter during a speech criticiszing the committee on public information which he said was seeking to spread the belief that German atrocities have been discontinued. The committee recently denied the crucifixion story.

TOTAL LOANS TO THE ALLIES

New Credits Extended to Italy and France Bring Total to $7,520,476,666.

Washington, Oct. 22.—New credits of $200,000,000 for Italy and $100,000,000 for France were established by the treasury, making the total loans to Italy $1,060,000,000 and to France $2,165,000,000. For all the allies American loans now amount to $7,520,476,666.

Win War, Then Play Ball.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Ban Johnson, president of the American league, announced he would oppose any suggestion to resume pennant races before 1920. "Let's win the war first and then play ball," was his terse comment.

Labor Backs Wilson.

London, Oct. 23.—Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, addressing a meeting Saturday, said that in the situation created by the German peace offer labor has arrayed itself solidly behind President Wilson.

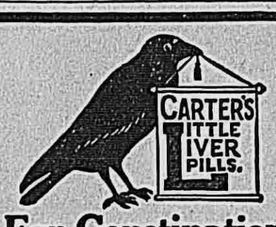
THIS WO... SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.



Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BINZER, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.

Purely Vegetable

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Had the Proof.

"Won't you give up smoking to please me?"

"No, girlie."

"Then you don't love me."

"Yes, I do, and here's the proof. Another girl wants me to give you up to please her, but I won't do that."—Pittsburgh Sun.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befall the over-zealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

Pose Exposed.

First Yank—Writing home?

The New Yank—Yes! I'm telling the folks I have at last discovered why Napoleon is always represented with his hand plunged inside his coat.

First Yank—Well, what's the reason?

The New Yank—You'll know, all right, when you've slept on straw in French stable and heard the cooties sing.

Itching Burning Skins.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Paper Thread.

Paper thread is attracting considerable attention in the Scandinavian countries. It is a new invention—a result of the war.—People's Home Journal.

"Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee."—Ben Franklin.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-13 Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Leslie Russell is quite ill with quinsy.

Mrs. E. Bartlett spent Friday in Chicago.

A. Kapple and wife Sunday at Millburn.

F. R. Sherwood spent the past week in Chciago.

Mrs. Will Walker has been quite ill again this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wald spent last Tuesday in Chicago.

Mrs. Nettie Smith went to Ivanhoe last week for several days stay.

The Fourth Liberty Loan was put over the top last Saturday night by a good majority.

Royal Falch fell Sunday in such a manner as to make it necessary to take a few stitches in his scalp.

In accordance with the laws governing fuel and light, our stores will close every evening in the week except Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thayer spent last week with their son Arthur and wife north of Antioch. They and the little boy are all ill with influenza.

The E. J. Lehman family have been enjoying our splendid October weather at their summer home here as Mr. Lehman has been having his vacation.

Clayton Hamlin had a rather narrow escape from serious injury Sunday afternoon when an old army musket exploded tearing away a portion of his sleeve and merely scratching the arm.

Private Louis Grandy, in training in Portland, Me., returned there the first of the week, after a ten days furlough spent with his wife here. He expects to be sent overseas immediately.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell will be very sorry to learn of the death of their five-year-old daughter Kathryn on Monday of this week. A week ago she underwent an operation for appendicitis; pneumonia set in which caused her death. She was a very bright lovable child and we sympathize with the sorrowing parents. The funeral was private, only short services being held at the grave in Angola cemetery with burial beside her grandparents and uncle.

AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the Cushing hotel, on the north shore of Fox Lake, 4 miles southwest of Antioch, on

Saturday, Oct. 26

Commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, the following property towit:

2 milch cows, 1 mule, 8 pigs, 50 chickens, 18 geese, 4 tons millet in barn, some corn and corn fodder in field, 25 bu early Ohio potatoes, some beans, 2 walking plows, farm wagon, dump boards, drag, ice tongs, bob sleigh, corn sheller, 2 feed grinders, brooder, planks chicken houses, 110 gal tank, 60 gal tank, small tools of all kinds, 2 cultivators, cream seperator, washing machine, gasoline mangle, 3 cross cut saws, power wood saws, 2 gasoline engines, bbl churn, 3-piece parlor suit, side board, china cabinet, com. writing desk and book case, leather couch, lamps 2 couches, bed room stands, pillows, beds, blankets, spreads, bed linen, curtains, table linen, glassware, hotel dishes, knives, forks and spoons, water cooler, kitchen utensils, dining table, cots, tables and chairs, large sheet metal bread box, 40 dozen can goods, 2 sheet iron stoves, cold blast stove Mason & Davis steel range, almost new double oven range, upright piano, 1 ton truck, Smith form a truck body and Ford engine, ice box, 8 boats and oars.

Usual terms.

D. Cushing, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.
J. E. Brook, Clerk.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Addison Felter farm, situated 1 mile west of Antioch on the Channel Lake road, on

Tuesday, Oct 29

Commencing at ten o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:

18 head of live stock—9 milch cows, 1 yr sorrel colt, 2 2-year old heifers, 2 yearling heifers, 1 3-year old Shorthorn bull, black mare 11 yrs old, wt 1300; black gelding 7 yrs old, wt 1300, both good single drivers; black mare yrs old, Deering grain binder, Deering corn binder, Deering mower, Deering hay rake, Deering corn planter with check row attachment, pulverizer, seeder, sulky cultivator, set of drags, John Deere walking plow, truck wagon, milk wagon, set of bob sleighs, surrey, top buggy, 2 sets double harness, single harness, about 25 tons mixed timothy and clover hay in bdrn, 2 stacks of hay, some alfalfa hay in barn, 12 acres corn shock, 400 bu of oats, quantite of barley, chickens and ducks, 12 milk cans, hog kettle, grindstone, galvanized water tank, grain bags and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Free lunch at noon.

Terms: 6 months at 6%.

Dora Folbrick, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.
J. E. Brook, Clerk.

TREVOR

Little Frankie Hahn is very ill with pneumonia.

Alvis Hahn was in Chicago on business Thursday and Friday.

Miss Patrick was a guest of Mrs. Ellen Ames of Antioch Thursday.

Mrs. Sweet and daughter of Kenosha are visiting Mrs. Maggie Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McKay were in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday.

Dorothy Taylor of Racine came Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Hartnel,

Nelson Drom and sisters of Silverlake were calling on friends here Sunday.

In trying to crank his car Sunday afternoon Milton Patrick broke a bone in his wrist.

Miss Flora Orvis and Mrs. Josephine Alton of Camp Lake called on Miss Patrick Wednesday.

Miss Lucile Mathews who teaches the Torry school near Kenosha is spending her vacation with home folks.

Mr. Baethke and daughter Lillie, Miss Lucile Mathews and Miss Dorothy Taylor autoed to Kenosha Friday.

Mrs. Peter Peterson visited her mother Mrs. Rumpetsky Thursday and attended the funeral of Mr. Hayward.

August Baethke and wife autoed to Hinsdalle, Monday. Mrs. Baethke remained for a weeks visit with her parents.

Several of our town men went to Silverlake Tuesday to assist in fighting the fire which destroyed the Mathews barn.

Hiram Patrick and wife and Mrs. Wm. Kruckman and children of Burlington spent Monday with the Patrick families.

Mrs. James Montgomery of Killbourn City, who is visiting her brother Walter Carey and family at Wilmot called on Trevor friends Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Curtis autoed to Racine Monday forenoon. The received news that Mrs. Curtis' father, Mr. Peterson had died that morning.

On last Thursday while endeavoring to close a large gate at the stockyards Tony Lindquist hand the misfortune to break the bones in her wrist.

Henry Lubeno and wife and Harry Lubeno and family went to Silverlake to see Claude Dixon, who had his collar bone broke while assisting at the fire Tuesday.

After the death of John Hayward which occurred on last Wednesday, the wife and baby, which are sick with the influenza are making their home with her sister, Mrs. Frank Moran and the other children are with relatives in Salem.

The Youth's Companion

is worth more to family life today than ever before. Today, those who are responsible for the welfare of the family realize the imperative need of worthwhile reading and what it means to individual character, the home life and the state. Everywhere the waste and chaff, the worthless and inferior, are going to the discard.

The Youth's Companion stands first, last and continually for the best there is for all ages. It has a character and creates like character. That is why, in these sifting times, the family turns to its 52 issues a year full of entertainment and suggestion and information, and is never disappointed.

It costs only $2.00 a year to provide your family with the very best reading matter published. In both quantity and quality as well as in variety The Youth's Companion excels.

Don't miss Grace Richmond's great serial, Anne Exeter, 10 chapter, beginning December 12.

The following special offer is made to new subscribers:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1919.
2. All the remaining weekly issues of 1918.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1919.

All the above for only $2, or you may include

4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers. All for only $2.50. The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired.

The Youth's Companion,
Commonwealth Ave., & St. Paul St.,
Boston, Mass.

Musical Expression in Children.

A writer says: "The greater part of children's time is spent in elaborate impersonation and make-believe, and the entire basis of their education is acquired through this directly assimilative faculty." This applies most forcibly to music and gives to those who have the care of children almost unlimited opportunity for developing musical expression.

WILMOT

Mrs. F. Thompson is visiting in Spring Grove.

Clyde Bufton was out from Kenosha over Sunday.

Ira Brown and daughter Helen were in Wilmot Friday.

R. Ferry and wife of Zion City spent Sunday at T. C. Loftus.'

Mr. and Mrs. New Year of Pleasant Prairie were guests here.

Mrs. Darby and daughter Eva drove up from Grayslake Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean are at the Bert Dean home in Silverlake for several weeks.

Oliver Mathews and family of Antioch spent Sunday at the H. Boulden home.

A number from here attended the plowing match on the Curtis farm Saturday.

Albert Ott of Bristol died of pneumonia at Fort Biley, Kansas, the first of the week.

Ernest Peacock and family motored to Hebron Sunday and spent the day at Irving Horberts.

Walter Carey and Lee Heimer of McHenry walked to Wilmot on a hiking tour Wednesday.

Mrs. Montgomery returned to Killbourn Sunday after spending the week with Mrs. W. Carey.

Howard Herrick and Mrs. Herrick drove out from Chicago Sunday. Don returned with them.

Charles Luke and Mr. and Mrs. F. Luke of Kenosha spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. O. Luke.

Mrs. A. G. Pacey and Earl Shales and family of Antioch spent Sunday at the Arthur Pacev home.

Miss Ripley and Mr. Johnson of Milwaukee were guests at the Motley and Volbrecht homes this week.

D. Vincent and wife entertained R. Murdock wife and daughter and Ray Paddock and family Sunday.

Salem Township went "over the top" in the Fourth Liberty Loan at least from two to three thousand dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bowman attended the funeral of the latter's sister, Mrs. Scherif at Burlington Saturday afternoon.

Rev. August Bendler of Milwaukee and Herbert Mousa of Burlington were visitors at Rev. Jedeles on Wednesday evening.

Miss Faber was called to Elgin the first of the week to assist in the care of her brother who is ill with Spanish influenza.

W. McGuire came out from Chicago Thursday. His parents Mr. and Mrs. McGuire returned to Chicago Sunday, for the winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Spear of Sharon motored to Wilmot Monday bringing Mrs. N. Drom home after she had spent the week with them.

W. Morgan and wife drove to Beloit Sunday after Ruth and Aileen who returned with them for the period that the Beloit college is closed.

Mrs. F. Burroughs entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Capt. Geo. Lewis and family on last Saturday. Captain Lewis is home on a ten day furlough.

The Misses Fleming entertained the L. Tewes family of Waukegan, Dr. McDonald and family of Chicago and E. Elkerton and family of Kenosha Sunday.

H. J. Boulden and wife entertained Fred Boulden and family of Burlington and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Dibble and Mr. and Mrs. W. Dibble of Lake Villa Sunday.

Mrs. J. Ludwig and Mrs. J. Carey are both rapidly recovering from their recent attack of influenza. The nurse, Miss Jacobson of Burlington, was taken to her home Saturday, sick with the disease.

Gilbert Kerkoff was unlucky enough to get his hand caught in a feed cutter while working at his uncles Ben Kerkoff in Bassetts Monday morning, losing all of the fingers and and cutting a deep gash in his hand.

John Kanis Jr., was born Sept. 16, 1892, at the family home in the town of Wheatland, shortly after the family moved on their farm in the town of Randall, on which John lived practically all his life. On Sept. 13, 1911, he was married to Ida Frank and they had charge of the Randall from up to the time of his death Oct. 16, 1918. He was a very highly respected member of the community and will be greatly missed by his relatives and friends. The funeral services were held at the deceased's late home in Randall on Friday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. Jedele of Wilmot. Owing to the nature of the disease of which he died only relatives and close friends were allowed to attend. Interment was in the Wilmot cemetery. John Kanis is survived by his wife, one son Liol, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kanis, Sr., and five sisters. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family.

How Vines Draw on Soil.

Vines are said to extract yearly from the soil only about three-fourths of the quantity of potash and sulphuric acid that cereals take up.

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County.
December term A. D. 1918.

Margaret Rottmayer vs. William G. Rottmayer Jr., in Chancery No. 9345.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Willian G. Rottmayer, Jr., defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake county, to be held at the court house in Waukegan, in said Lake county, on the first Monday of October A. D. 1918, and that Alias Summons issued out of said Court, returnable on the first day of the December term A. D. 1918, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway, Clerk.

Waukegan, Illinois, October 14th A. D. 1918.

William A. Deane,
Complainant's Solicitor.

To Have Men Yours.

Go forth into the busy world and love it, interest yourself in its life; mingle kindly with its joys and sorrows; try what you can do for men rather than what you can make them do for you, and you will know what it is to have men yours, better than if you were their king or master.—Brooke Herford.

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Public notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Villa Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, held at the office of the corporation, in the Village of Lake Villa, Lake County, Illinois, on the 25th day of September, 1918, at 8 o'clock p. m., pursuant to notice published according to the statute in such cases made and provided and to notice to each of the stockholders of said corporation, a resolution was adopted increasing the number of directors thereof from three (3) to five (5), stockholders representing more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation being present, either in person or by proxy and voting in favor of said changes, and that certificates of said changes have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois and of the Recorder of Lake County, Illinois, as required by law.

Dated, at Lake Villa, Illinois, September 28, 1918.

F. M. Hamlin, President.
C. H. Stratton, Scretary.



Do *You* Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

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Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE. 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

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For MAZDA Lamps give three times as much light as carbon lamps without increasing the amount of current used.

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Antioch, Ill.

Sequoit Lodge No. 927 A.F.&A. M
Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month.
Visiting Brethern always welcome.
FRANK HUBER, Sec'y. J. HAWKINS, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
JULIA ROSENDT, W. M.
OSMOND, Sec'y

BANK OF ANTIOCH
Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business
J. E. BROOK, Baker

LOTUS CAMP NO. 55 W. O. W. A
Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Clerk NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

W. G. Bragg
Teacher of Violin
Associate teasher of C. K. Lindsay
Studio in Opera House Block
Reference
Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

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